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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
Washington, D. C.

TRADE AGREEMENT DIGESTS

Supplementary Volume

(This volume contains digests for the commodities on the Supplementary Statutory List published by the Department of State on February 18, 1947.)

Prepared by the Tariff Commission for use in connection with trade agreement negotiations

March 1947

List of Volumes in this Series

Volume I - Chemicals, Oils, and Paints

Volume II - Earths, Earthenware, and Glassware

Volume III - Metals and Manufactures

Volume IV - Wood and Manufactures

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SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Introduction

On February 18, 1947 the Department of State made public a Supplementary List of commodities that would be considered for the possible granting of tariff concessions by the United States in trade agreement negotiations with the eighteen countries of the Nuclear Group.

The present volume (Supplemental Volume) contains 29 digests of statistical, technical, and trade data for the commodities on that list with the following exceptions: digests for ammonia alum and aluminium salts and compounds, n.s.p.f., both in Par. 6 of the Tariff Act of 1930, have already been published in Vol. I, Part 1 of this series; and imitation solid pearls, Par. 1528, are covered by the digest on "Imitation solid pearl beads and imitation solid pearls" (Pars. 1503 and 1628) published in Vol. XV, Part 1.

The digest on broad silks, Par. 1205, in this volume duplicates to some extent a digest previously published in Vol. XII but it has seemed desirable for the sake of clarity and to show the interrelationship of the different kinds to have a single digest for the entire paragraph.

Explanatory Notes

The digests presented herein have been kept as brief as possible and contain only the data most pertinent to an understanding of the international competitive situation with respect to the various products. It was obviously impractical to include all the facts pertaining to the many commodities listed for consideration. Supplementing the data given in the digests, and available for use in the negotiations, is the extensive information contained in the files of the Commission and in its numerous published reports, as well as the knowledge and experience of its staff. The digests give statistics of United States production, exports, and imports (total and by principal sources) for the three prewar years, 1937, 1938, and 1939 and for one war year, 1943. Where statistics of production or of exports of a particular commodity are not available, estimated figures, or some other indication of the relative importance of production and exports as compared with imports, are given when possible. Occasionally a digest covers more than one statistical import class. In such cases, if the imports are significant, a supplementary table is given, showing for 1939, or some other representative prewar year, statistics of United States imports by individual statistical classes, by principal country of origin. Where exports under lend-lease are substantial, as well as where imports free for Government use, or free as an act of international courtesy, or free under special provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 are substantial, they are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

Import values are foreign values, i.e., they do not include duties, transportation costs, and certain other charges incidental to the shipment of products from the foreign country to the United States. These values, therefore, are not strictly comparable with the values shown for United States production (which are usually the sales value of the product at the plant) or for exports (which represent the actual selling price including inland freight and other charges to the port of exportation).

The countries which are the principal sources of imports are generally listed in the table in the order of the magnitude (by value) of imports from them in 1939; and names of the proposed negotiating countries are given in capital letters.

2 Aug 47 G. Strausenburger

The digests show for each item the rate of duty provided in the Tariff Act of 1930 and the 1945 (January 1) rate. Changes in the duty since the act of 1930 became effective are shown in detail in footnotes. When it is significant, the ad valorem equivalent (or the specific equivalent) of each rate of duty is given in a general note following the section on tariff rates.

In the case of some digests, rates of duty on certain commodities were reduced by the trade agreements with the United Kingdom and Canada, effective January 1, 1939. The economic conditions in these countries and throughout the world were so disturbed in 1939, as the result of preparations for and actual outbreak of war, that the statistics of United States imports for that year cannot be taken as indicating what would have been the effects of these duty reductions under peacetime conditions; the import data for the war years are still less indicative of what would have been those effects.

SELENIUM DIOXIDE

Stat. import classes (1939): 838.960 (part of), 838.983 (part of)

United States production, exports, and imports for consumption, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports
	Quantity (pounds)		
1937			n.a.
1938	Not available	Not available	n.a.
1939			n.a.
1943			1/ 23,939
	Value (dollars)		
1937			n.a.
1938	Not available	Not available	n.a.
1939			n.a.
1943			1/ 37,319

1/ All imported from CANADA. Statistics represent general imports dutiable under tariff paragraph 5. Quantity shown does not include 598 pounds (valued at $831) which was reported in gross weight; nor quantities for two entries valued at $71 for which no weight was reported.

Source: U. S. Tariff Commission, Analysis of United States Imports of Miscellaneous Chemicals and Medicinal Preparations.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 5			
All chemical salts and compounds,,n.s.p.f:			
Selenium dioxide	25	25	CANADA

Note.- Subject to negotiation whether or not imported in any of the forms (capsules, pills, tablets, etc.) provided for in paragraph 23.

Comment

Selenium dioxide, also known as selenious acid anhydride, is a white to slightly reddish crystalline substance. Selenium is usually consumed in metallic form. The uses of selenium dioxide are probably analagous to those of the metal, which is used chiefly in glassmaking and also in the manufacture of rectifiers and photoelectric cells, to make certain types of red pigments, and to improve the machine ability of steel and copper alloys.

Selenium is produced as a byproduct of electrolytic copper refining, and the dioxide is very readily produced from the metal by roasting. In 1943, the peak year, 635,581 pounds of selenium metal was produced in the United States by 5 companies.

Although selenium metal and the salts of selenium are specially provided for in paragraph 1758 of the Tariff Act of 1930, entering duty-free, selenium

dioxide is entered under paragraph 5 and is dutiable. Canada, the principal source of the metal, has been the only source of imports of selenium dioxide, and the only reported entries from 1937 to 1943 were in the latter year.

No information is available as to exports of selenium dioxide, but it is likely that they are small.

TELLURIUM COMPOUNDS

Stat. import classes (1939): 838.960 (part of), 838.983 (part of)

United States production, exports, and imports for consumption, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	All countries 1/
	Quantity (pounds)		
1937	Not available	Not available	n.a.
1938			n.a.
1939			n.a.
1943			1/ 5
	Value (dollars)		
1937	Not available	Not available	n.a.
1938			n.a.
1939			n.a.
1943			1/ 6

1/ Imported from CANADA. Statistics represent general imports dutiable under tariff paragraph 5.

Source: U. S. Tariff Commission, Analysis of United States Imports of Miscellaneous Chemicals and Medicinal Preparations in 1943.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 5:			
*** All chemical salts and compounds, *** n.s.p.f.:			
Tellurium compounds	25	25	CANADA

Note.- Subject to negotiation whether or not imported in any of the forms (capsules, pills, tablets, etc.) provided for in paragraph 23.

Comment

Tellurium is a metal element obtained as a byproduct of the electrolytic refining of copper. Compounds such as the oxide and bichloride of tellurium and telluric acid are readily made from the metal but find only minor industrial applications. The addition of very small amounts of tellurium to rubber, lead, and cast iron results in improved characteristics of the finished product. The tellurium may be introduced in the form of a compound of tellurium, although the metal itself is usually utilized. Some tellurium compounds have medicinal value and others can be used as chemical reagents.

No statistics of the production of tellurium compounds in the United States are available. In 1943, 56,000 pounds of the metal was produced.

Tellurium compounds are not specified by name in the Tariff Act of 1930, and are dutiable under the general provisions of paragraph 5. No imports were reported for the years 1937-42; in 1943, 5 pounds of tellurium dioxide valued at $6 was received from Canada. Canada is second to the United States in the production of tellurium metal and is thus a potential supplier of the compounds.

EUCALYPTOL

Stat. import classes (1939): 813.90, 8140.5, 838.960, 838.983 (part of each class)

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—		
			All countries	Japan	AUSTRALIA
	Quantity (pounds)				
1937	Not available (probably small)	Not available (probably negligible)	n.a.		
1938			n.a.		
1939			1/ 16,000	16,000	-
1943			1/ 952	-	952
	Value (dollars)				
1937	Not available (probably small)	Not available (probably negligible)	n.a.		
1938			n.a.		
1939			1/ 6,586	6,586	-
1943			1/ 1,085	-	1,085

1/ Incomplete. Statistics represent general imports dutiable under tariff paragraph 5.

Source: U. S. Tariff Commission, Analysis of U. S. Imports of Miscellaneous Chemicals and Medicinal Preparations.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 5			
*** all medicinal preparations, *** not specially provided for:			
Eucalyptol ----------	25	25	AUSTRALIA

Note.- Subject to negotiation whether or not imported in any of the forms (capsules, pills, tablets, etc.) provided for in paragraph 23.

Comment

Eucalyptol (also known as cineol) is a natural medicinal obtained from some of the numerous varieties of eucalyptus oil (see separate digest, par. 58). It is used in remedies for colds and bronchial infections, and as an antiseptic.

No information is available as to the volume of United States production or of exports, if any. The data on imports given above were obtained from examination of import invoices covering entries at New York.

THYMOL, OBTAINED OR DERIVED FROM EUCALYPTUS OIL

Stat. import class (1939): 813.88 (part)

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943 1/

Year	Production 2/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption-- All countries	Germany 3/	AUSTRALIA	
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937	30,000	Not	9,855	9,855	None	
1938	10,000	avail-	11,500	11,500		
1939	75,000	able	4,500	4,500		
1943	100,000	(see text)	-	-		
	Value (dollars)					
1937	42,000	Not	14,867	14,867	None	
1938	13,500	avail-	17,999	17,999		
1939	105,000	able	7,045	7,045		
1943	240,000	(see text)	-	-		

1/ Data refer to thymol derived from all sources.
2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 26			
Thymol, obtained or derived from eucalyptus oil	35	35	AUSTRALIA

Comment

Thymol, a characteristically aromatic substance, occurs as large colorless crystals or as a white crystalline powder. Chemically, it belongs to the class of compounds known as the phenols. It is used both as an intermediate and as a finished material. As an intermediate, it is used in the production of certain derivatives, such as thymol iodide and thymol carbonate, and may be used in the manufacture of synthetic menthol. As a finished product, thymol is used principally in medicine and allied sciences. It is an effective anthelmintic against hookworms. Because of its antiseptic properties, it is used as an ingredient of many oral and nasal preparations.

Thymol and thymol iodide are officially recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia. Whereas the standard tests for thymol do not distinguish the products derived from various sources, trade experts claim that there is a slight taste difference between the synthetic product and the naturally derived thymol.

Thymol is produced in the United States by three firms. Two of these companies manufacture thymol from Eucalyptus dives oil. According to the patent literature, it appears that the third company produces thymol synthetically, starting with m-cresol or a m-cresol-containing mixture (a coal-tar raw material).

THYMOL, OBTAINED OR DERIVED FROM EUCALYPTUS OIL-Continued

During the period 1937-39, United States production of thymol increased from 30,000 pounds to 75,000 pounds. In 1943, production is estimated at 100,000 pounds. The calculated unit value of sales for thymol increased from $1.40 per pound in 1937-39 to $2.40 per pound in 1943. Production of thymol is concentrated in the northeastern part of the United States.

Imports of thymol rose from 10,000 pounds in 1937 to 11,500 pounds in 1938 and then fell sharply to 4,500 pounds in 1939. During this period, Germany was the only supplier. In 1942, Australia furnished 1,400 pounds and the United Kingdom, 450 pounds of thymol. There were no imports in 1943.

Export statistics for thymol are not available but exports, other than as an ingredient in mouth washes and other such preparations, are probably small.

SACCHARIN

Stat. import class (1939): 8089.2

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--		
			All countries	BELGIUM	NETHERLANDS
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
1937	Not available	Not available	NONE	NONE	NONE
1938					
1939					
1943					
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
1937	Not available	Not available	NONE	NONE	NONE
1938					
1939					
1943					

Source: Imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 28(a) Saccharin	1/ 45% ad val. + 7¢ lb.	1/ 45% ad val. + 7¢ lb.	BELGIUM NETHERLANDS

1/ Ad valorem rate based on "American selling price" of similar domestic articles.

Comment

Saccharin is a synthetic coal-tar chemical derived from toluene and is produced in two forms: the insoluble and the sodium or soluble form. Saccharin has approximately 500 times the sweetening power of sugar but has no nutritive value. It is used as a sweetening agent in pharmaceutical preparations and as a sugar substitute, especially for diabetics.

Domestic consumption has usually been supplied almost entirely by domestic production, imports of saccharin being negligible. In the last few months of 1946, however, when operations of the principal American producer were curtailed by a strike, imports 1/ amounted to 10,009 pounds valued at $42,906 (foreign invoice value). These imports came principally from Belgium and the Netherlands, and were directly competitive with saccharin produced in the United States.

1/ Preliminary.

PECTIN

Stat. import class (1939): 133.70

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Italy	CANADA	
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937 ---	2,048,746	n.a.	-	-	-	
1938 ---	1,927,335	311,198	4,050	4,050	-	
1939 ---	2/ 2,685,000	481,953	5,100	5,100	-	
1943 ---	n.a.	3/ 1,798,500	530	-	530	
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ---	1,821,038	n.a.	-	-	-	
1938 ---	1,410,594	205,285	480	480	-	
1939 ---	2/ 1,987,000	297,195	510	510	-	
1943 ---	n.a.	3/ 1,528,059	256	-	256	

1/ Basis, 100 grade dry pectin. 2/ Estimated by U. S. Tariff Commission.
3/ Includes 1,579,387 pounds, valued at $1,449,403, exported under lend-lease.
Source: Production from U. S. Tariff Commission Report No. 135 on Glues, Gelatins, and Related Products, except as noted; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 41			
Pectin	25	25	CANADA

Comment

Pectin, a coagulant generally extracted from apple pomace and from citrus fruits, is marketed in liquid and dry forms, and in several grades; the coagulating potency of the pectin is the basis of grading. Although consumed principally in the preparation of jams and jellies, it is also used in other food preparations, and has certain therapeutic uses. Apple pectin is usually marketed in liquid form and citrus pectin, in powdered form but the two varieties may generally be used interchangeably. Domestic production of citrus pectin has exceeded that of apple pectin in recent years.

During the period for which production data are available (January 1929-September 1939), production (which is by two companies in California and one each in New York, Missouri, Michigan, and Virginia) increased, in terms of 100-grade dry pectin, from about 1.1 million pounds in 1929 to an estimated 2.7 million pounds in 1939; and the unit value of sales (in terms of 100-grade dry pectin) declined from $1.68 per pound in 1929 to 74 cents per pound during the first 9 months of 1939.

Imports since 1937 have been negligible in comparison with domestic production and much less than exports. Judging from their low declared value, imports have probably consisted principally of apple pectin in liquid form. During the 6-year period 1931-36, 84 percent of the pectin imported came from Germany. During the next 7 years (in 3 of which there were no imports) Italy supplied 97 percent, and Canada the remainder (296 pounds).

Until 1938 when approximately 15 percent of the domestic output was exported, exports probably were too small to be reported in official statistics. Exports to the United Kingdom and to Canada have been restricted by the existence in those countries of subsidiary plants of a large domestic producer. Exports of nearly 1.8 million pounds in 1943 were abnormally large because of the lend-lease program which accounted for 88 percent of the total quantity exports, and for 95 percent of its value.

LENSES OF GLASS OR PEBBLE (EXCEPT SPECTACLE AND LIGHTHOUSE LENSES) WITH EDGES GROUND OR BEVELED

Stat. import class (1939): 529.19

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports 1/	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	FRANCE	Belgium	Germany 2/
	Quantity (dozen pair)					
1937	Not available	37,001	7,792	5,144	879	777
1938		11,011	10,455	6,760	1,021	1,212
1939		17,697	5,977	3,566	1,017	1,392
1943		3/ 6,542	-	-	-	-
	Value (dollars)					
1937	n.a.	163,429	40,384	23,049	7,382	8,183
1938	n.a.	146,792	49,225	29,304	7,458	11,079
1939	4/ 528,663	117,805	31,170	17,975	6,990	6,179
1943	n.a.	3/ 205,759	-	-	-	-

1/ Exports probably consist largely of photographic and projection lenses, a type not covered by the imports. 2/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
3/ Includes 5,718 dozen pair valued at $122,392 exported under lend-lease.
4/ Optical glass (not ground or polished), plates and disks, molded or pressed. The value of the ground or beveled lenses is several times larger than this amount.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 226			
Lenses of glass or pebble, molded or pressed, or ground and polished to a spherical, cylindrical or prismatic form, and ground and polished plano or coquille glasses, wholly or partly manufactured (except spectacle, eyeglass, sunglass, and lighthouse lenses):			
With edges ground or beveled	10¢ doz. pr. + 35% ad val. 1/	10¢ doz. pr. + 35% ad val.	FRANCE

1/ The ad valorem equivalent of the duty on 1939 imports was 37 percent.

Comment

The products here under consideration are optical instrument lenses, with edges ground or beveled, for use chiefly in binoculars, telescopes, microscopes, and other optical instruments. These lenses are usually produced from glass having high optical properties and as free as possible from impurities.

There are no official statistics showing the domestic production of optical lenses and prisms used in optical instruments; it is estimated, however, that such production is in excess of 2 million dollars.

LENSES OF GLASS OR PEBBLE (EXCEPT SPECTACLE AND LIGHTHOUSE LENSES) WITH EDGES GROUND OR BEVELED-Continued

Before World War II domestic production of glass from which optical instrument lenses were made was limited almost exclusively to one company, Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., which consumed the major portion of its output for lenses and prisms in the manufacture of optical instruments. In addition, the National Bureau of Standards produced substantial quantities of optical glass for use by the armed forces.

Before the war, optical lenses were imported in two forms: With edges unground and with edges ground or beveled. Instrument lenses with edges ground or beveled accounted for from 75 to 85 percent of the total imports; France, Belgium, and Germany were the principal sources.

During World War II, when all foreign sources were cut off, the large domestic producer of optical glass and lens blanks expanded its facilities greatly, and several other companies began production of these products. As a result of this wartime development, the United States is now able to supply all its requirements of optical glass from which instrument lenses are made. The grinding and testing of these lenses require highly skilled labor and during the early stages of the war the industry experienced a severe shortage of such labor.

The optical lens industry is usually considered of strategic importance in time of war. France and Great Britain would probably be the principal suppliers of United States imports of optical lenses. France has a well developed and organized optical industry. Before World War II, the French Government encouraged the industry by establishing customs controls, principally import quotas, which permitted its development, particularly from the point of view of national defense. Great Britain has declared its optical industry essential to the security of the nation and during the war, it was subsidized and expanded greatly.

FLEXIBLE METAL TUBING OR HOSE, NOT SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR

Stat. import class (1939): 6092.5

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries 1/	UNITED KINGDOM	Germany 2/	
	Quantity (short tons)					
1937	Not available	Not available	113	30	82	
1938			84	34	50	
1939			54	36	18	
1943			50	50	-	
	Value (dollars)					
1937	3/ 1,880,717	Not available	48,695	13,115	35,442	
1938	n.a.		35,410	13,525	21,529	
1939	3/ 1,401,980		19,199	11,958	7,241	
1943	n.a.		21,991	21,991	-	

1/ No imports containing dutiable alloys.
2/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
3/ Flexible steel conduit used in electrical equipment and appliances only; not strictly comparable to the import figures.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 328			
Flexible metal tubing or hose, whether covered with wire or other material, including any appliances or attachments affixed thereto, n.s.p.f. ----	30	30	UNITED KINGDOM

Note.- In addition to the base rate shown above, imports are subject to additional duties for alloy content under paragraph 305 (see separate digest).

Comment

Flexible metal tubing is made from a continuous metal strip wound and formed in a single or double groove. It may be of the full, square, or semi-interlocked type, packed or unpacked, armored or lined, all metal or semimetal, with welded seam or seamless. It is used for a large and increasing variety of purposes, such as electric conduits; carburetor and exhaust tubing; conveyor hose for semi-solids, hot-metal products and acids; flexible arms for adjustable and portable electric lamps; flexible shafting for speedometers, taximeters, dental drills, and buffing, polishing, grinding, and drilling apparatus; air hose for automobile-tire-filling apparatus and vacuum cleaners; gasoline measuring pumps; and steam and air drills.

Complete figures on domestic production are not available, but they are known to be much larger than the figures in the above table, which are for flexible steel conduit used in electric equipment and appliances only.

Relative to domestic production, prewar imports were very small and came principally from Germany, which used American-type machines and the same manufacturing methods as were used in the United States; the United Kingdom supplied only small quantities.

CLOCKS AND CLOCK MOVEMENTS

Stat. import classes (1939): 954.10-954.28, 954.39, 954.40, 954.45

United States production, exports and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Switzerland 1/	Germany 2/	France	UNITED KINGDOM 1/
	Quantity (thousands)						
1937	3/ 16,720	741	16	1	11	2	1
1938	4/ 11,767	706	17	1	8	8	5/
1939	3/ 16,295	717	12	2	6	3	5/
1943	1,852	6/ 203	19	19	5/	5/	5/
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	3/ 24,860	7/ 1,162	74	7	42	12	8
1938	4/ 14,058	7/ 999	62	11	31	13	5
1939	3/ 23,006	7/ 1,024	65	25	23	10	5
1943	n.a.	6/ 7/ 382	69	65	5/	5/	3

1/ May include some marine chronometers in 1937 and 1938.

2/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.

3/ Not including 7 thousand, valued at 73 thousand dollars, and 17 thousand, valued at 309 thousand dollars for 1937 and 1939 respectively, which were assembled from imported movements.

4/ Shipments reported by industry. 5/ Less than 500.

6/ Includes 109 thousand clocks valued at 106 thousand dollars and clocks with an estimated value of 66 thousand dollars, the number of which was not reported.

7/ Includes estimated values 113, 116, 129, and 131 (66 of which were exported under lend-lease) thousand dollars for 1937, 1938, 1939, and 1943, respectively, for which numbers exported were not reported.

Source: Official statistics U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
Par. 368(a):			
Clocks and clock movements, including lever movements, *** whether or not in cases, containers, or housings:			
Lever movements of plate and bridge type construction for clocks or other time-keeping, time measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, devices, or instruments, 1.77 inches or more but not over 2 inches in width as defined in subparagraph 367(h), and having more than four jewels; and clocks and other time-keeping, time-measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, devices or instruments containing such movements:			
Valued not over $1.10 each	55¢ ea. + 65% ad val. 1/	27½¢ ea. + 32½% ad val. 1/2/	UNITED KINGDOM
Valued over $1.10 but not over $2.25 each	$1 ea. + 65% ad val. 1/	50¢ ea. + 32½% ad val. 1/2/	UNITED KINGDOM

Continued on following page.

CLOCKS AND CLOCK MOVEMENTS-Continued

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 368(a):			
Clocks and clock movements, etc.- Continued			
Valued over $2.25 but not over $5 each	$1.50 ea. + 65% ad val. 1/	75¢ ea. + 32½% ad val. 1/2/	
Valued over $5 but not over $10 each	$3 ea. + 65% ad val. 1/	$1.50 ea. + 32½% ad val. 1/2/	
Valued over $10 each	$4.50 ea. + 65% ad val. 1/	$2.25 ea. + 32½% ad val. 1/2/	
Jewels contained in any of the foregoing	25¢ ea.	12½¢ ea. 2/	
Other (except st ndard marine chronometers having spring-detent escapements):			UNITED KINGDOM
Valued not over $1.10 each	55¢ ea. + 65% ad val. 1/	55¢ ea. + 65% ad val. 1/2/	
Valued over $1.10 but not over $2.25 each	$1 ea. + 65% ad val. 1/	$1 ea. + 65% ad val. 1/2/	
Valued over $2.25 but not over $5 each	$1.50 ea. + 65% ad val. 1/	$1.50 ea. + 65% ad val. 1/2/	
Valued over $5 but not over $10 each	$3 ea. + 65% ad val. 1/	$3 ea. + 65% ad val. 1/	
Valued over $10 each	$4.50 ea. + 65% ad val. 1/	$4.50 ea. + 65% ad val. 1/	
Jewels contained in any of the foregoing	25¢ ea.	25¢ ea.	

1/ Exclusive of additional duty on jewels contained in movements.
2/ Trade agreement with Switzerland, effective February 1936.
Note.- The ad valorem equivalents of the duties are shown in the table at the end of this digest.

Comment

All types of clocks and complete clock movements are included in this digest. Marine chronometers, clockwork mechanisms, and their parts, and parts for clock movements are discussed elsewhere.

The United States is the world's largest clock producing and consuming country. According to the Census of Manufactures, the peak output in quantity was reached in 1937 with 16.7 million units having a manufacturers' value of 24.9 million dollars. It was nearly as high in 1939. Spring-wound alarm clocks predominated in quantity, accounting for about 62 percent of the total number in 1939. Their average unit value was $0.89 in 1939 compared with $1.14 in 1929. Electric clocks accounted for 24 percent of the clocks produced in 1939. Over 8 times as many electric clocks were made in 1939 as in 1929, but their average unit value in 1939 was $2.65, whereas it was about $11 in 1929. The trend of consumer demand in the United States has been toward smaller, less expensive clocks. The average unit value of all clocks produced was $1.41 in 1939, compared with $2.11 in 1927. The following table shows, by percentages, clock production by types for 1937 and 1939.

CLOCKS AND CLOCK MOVEMENTS-Continued

Clocks: United States production, percent of total number, and value by major types and their average unit values, 1937 and 1939

Kinds	Number (Percent of total)		Value (Percent of total)		Average unit values	
	1937	1939	1937	1939	1937	1939
Alarm, except electric	64	62	36	39	$0.85	$0.89
Electric-frequency motor:						
Alarm	4	6	7	9	2.31	2.22
Mantle	10	8	15	13	2.26	2.40
Other, including wall	3	6	6	12	3.00	2.53
Electric-motor wound	8	4	23	11	4.32	3.90
Other clocks:						
One-day, including auto clocks	6	9	5	7	1.18	1.09
Eight-day, except chime	3	2	6	5	3.12	3.48
Chime	1/	2/	1	2	13.22	15.10
Movements for sale separately	2	3	1	2	.88	1.06
Total	100	100	100	100	1.49	1.41

1/ 0.1 percent. 2/ 0.2 percent.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

United States imports of clocks in comparison with production have been negligible since 1931. Germany, France, and Switzerland were the principal sources in 1937, 1938, and 1939. In this 3-year period the United Kingdom was the source of only 3 percent of the number and 9 percent of the value of clock imports. Imports were much greater under the rates of the Tariff Act of 1922, which ranged 25 to 40 percent lower when ad valorem equivalents of the duties in 1927-29 are compared with those in 1937-39 for the same classes. The annual average for the 3-year period 1927-29 was 393,000 units, valued at $859,000, or 26 times the number and 13 times the value of the imports during 1937-39. For the period 1927-29 unit values at not more than $1.10 each predominated, averaging 310,000 with an average unit value of 73 cents. The ad valorem equivalent of the duties for this period in this low price bracket was over one-third less than for the 1937-39 period. In the two price brackets $1.10 to $2.25 and $2.25 to $5 the annual average importation for 1927-29 was 50,000 units, valued at $137,000, or a little over 6 times the quantities and values for the 1937-39 period. Average unit values were $2.74 and $2.69, respectively, and the ad valorem equivalent of the duties for the earlier period was one-third less than for the later period.

The United States has a substantial export trade in clocks. The annual average of exports for 1937-39 amounted to about 750,000 units, valued a little over one million dollars. About 50 percent of the value was for 1-day alarm clocks and nearly 30 percent for electric clocks. Canada, the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, Argentina, Mexico, and Australia were leading markets.

Under the act of 1930 the rates on clocks were somewhat higher than those on watches. With respect to those clocks (constituting 13 percent of the clock imports for the 3-year period 1937-39, after the agreement) on which the duties were reduced by 50 percent in the 1936 Trade Agreement with Switzerland, these reduced rates were slightly higher than the rates on watch movements (69 percent ad valorem compared with 65 percent) which were also reduced (though not to the same extent) by that agreement. The rates on "other" clocks, which have not been reduced, averaged 104 percent in ad valorem equivalent for the same period.

The duties are compound and are arranged by value brackets. By reason of the differences in the specific rates under the several brackets, the effect of this arrangement is to make sudden changes in the ad valorem equivalent of the total duty when passing from one value bracket to another. For example, the compound duty on "other" clocks valued just under $1.10 each is about 115 percent in ad valorem equivalent while that on clocks valued just over $1.10 each is about 155 percent. This arrangement constitutes a strong temptation to understate the unit values whenever they are close to the dividing point between two brackets. The following table

shows the ad valorem equivalent of the duty at the bottom and the top of each bracket.

Ad valorem equivalent of clock duties at bottom and top of the respective brackets

Class and value bracket	Duty		Ad valorem equivalent at	
	Specific	Ad valorem	Bottom of bracket	Top of bracket
	Each	Percent		
Clocks and clock movements:				
Lever movements of plate and bridge type construction, 1.77-2 inches wide:				
Not over $1.10	$.27½	32½	-	57½
$1.10-2.25	.50	32½	78	55
$2.25-5.00	.75	32½	66	47½
$5.00-10.00	1.50	32½	62	47½
Over $10.00	2.25	32½	55	-
Other:				
Not over $1.10	.55	65	-	115
$1.10-2.25	1.00	65	155	109
$2.25-5.00	1.50	65	131	95
$5.00-10.00	3.00	65	125	95
Over $10.00	4.50	65	110	-

In view of the strength of the United States clock industry, there seems less need for a complex system of duties on clocks than on watches, the imports of which are large. It would, of course, be possible to greatly simplify the tariff by substituting straight ad valorem rates, uniform for all values, for the compound value-bracket rates (with, of course, a compound minimum for the lowest value bracket and a compound maximum for the highest value bracket). To do this could, of course, make it impossible to reduce some of the rates by the full 50 percent permitted by law, if it were the desire to do so. For example, as regards the first group of clocks (those on which the rates were reduced by the Swiss agreement) the lowest uniform rate (of round form) which could be made would be 40 percent, this being half of the rate at the bottom of the second bracket; this would represent a reduction of about three-tenths from the rates at the top of the first two brackets and of about one-sixth in the rates at the top of the second two brackets. Similarly, the lowest round uniform rate which could be made for "other" watches would be 80 percent.

CLOCKS AND CLOCK MOVEMENTS-Continued

Clocks and clock movements: United States imports for consumption, by kind, ad valorem equivalents of the duties, and principal sources, 1939

Kind and value bracket	Quantity	Value	Ad val. equiv. of duties	Principal sources 1/
	Number		Percent	
Clocks and clock movements: Lever movements of plate and bridge type construction:				
1.77 inches but not more than 2 inches wide:				
More than 4 jewels each:				
More than $1.10 not more than:				
$2.25	174	$301	61	France, $301.
More than $2.25 not more than:				
$5	153	567	53	Switzerland, $410; France, $147; UNITED KINGDOM, $10.
More than $5, not more than $10	286	2,005	61	Switzerland, $1,290; France, $420; Germany, $295.
More than $10	250	4,857	44	Switzerland, $2,677; France, $2,180.
Jewels in these 4 classes (number)	(8,754)	-	-	Switzerland, 4,413; France, 3,809; UNITED KINGDOM, 22.
Equivalent ad val. of the duties for the total of these 4 classes, including jewels			65	
Not more than 4 jewels, each:				
More than $1.10 not more than:				
$2.25	2	3	132	Switzerland, $3.
Over 2 inches wide, each:				
Not more than $1.10	1,074	730	146	Germany, $430; France, $300.
More than $1.10 not more than $2.25	240	379	128	Germany, $352; France, $27.
More than $2.25, not more than $5	482	1,372	118	Germany, $1,332.
More than $5, not more than $10	29	201	108	Germany, $162; UNITED KINGDOM, $18.
More than $10	50	1,529	80	UNITED KINGDOM, $528; Sweden, $447; Switzerland, $203; France, $192.
Other clocks and clock movements, n.e.s., each: 2/				
Not more than $1.10	1,903	1,423	139	France, $554; Germany $494; UNITED KINGDO $4.
More than $1.10 not more than $2.25	1,939	3,508	120	Germany, $1,755; France, $1,118; Switzerland, $409; UNITED KINGDOM, $46.
More than $2.25 not more than $5	3,140	11,355	107	Germany, $9,557; France, $973; UNITED KINGDOM, $372.

Continued on following page

CLOCKS AND CLOCK MOVEMENTS-Continued

Clocks and clock movements: United States imports for consumption, by kind, ad valorem equivalents of the duties, and principal sources, 1939-Continued

Kind and value bracket	Quantity	Value	Ad val. equiv. of duties	Principal sources 1/
	Number		Percent	
Other clocks and clock movements, n.e.s. each: 2/ - Continued				
More than $5, not more than $10	691	$5,521	103	Germany, $4,076; France, $812; UNITED KINGDOM, $557.
More than $10	1,516	31,184	87	Switzerland, $20,096; Germany, $3,986; UNITED KINGDOM, $3,913; France, $2,714.
Jewels in these 11 classes (number)	(14,926)	-	-	Switzerland, 14,417; France, 476; UNITED KINGDOM, 33.
Equivalent ad val. of the duties for the total of these 11 classes, including jewels	-	-	104	
Total clocks and movements	11,929	64,935	99	Switzerland, $25,420; Germany, $22,598; France, $9,785; UNITED KINGDOM, $5,448.

1/ Germany includes Austria and the rates of duty applying to imports from Germany and Austria are those of the Act of 1930.

2/ Except marine chronometers which are discussed separately.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

PARTS OF CLOCKS AND CLOCK MOVEMENTS

Stat. import classes (1939): 955.61-955.84, 955.86, 955.92, 955.97, and 955.98

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports 1/	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Switzerland	Germany 2/	France	UNITED KINGDOM
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	933	141	84	3/52	16	8	1
1938	n.a.	113	21	6	11	1	2
1939	973	161	35	25	7	2	4/
1943	n.a.	5/ 84	1	4/	-	-	-

1/ Estimated. 2/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
3/ May include some value of marine chronometer parts. 4/ Less than $500.
5/ Includes parts with an estimated value of 2 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce (except as noted).

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 368			
(c) Parts of clocks and of clock movements:			
(1) Parts (except plates and jewels and except parts for standard marine chronometers) imported with complete clocks or clock movements	45% ad val. 1/	45% ad val. 1/	UNITED KINGDOM
(2) Plates suitable for assembling thereon the clockwork mechanism constituting or contained in clocks or clock movements	½ the amt. of duty on complete movement 2/	½ the amt. of duty on complete movement 2/	
Assemblies and subassemblies:			
(3) Consisting of two or more parts or pieces of metal or other material joined or fastened together (unless dutiable under clause (1) or consisting in part of a plate or plates provided for in clause (2))	65% ad val., + 3¢ for ea. part or piece of material (except jewels) 3/	65% ad val., + 3¢ for ea. part or piece of material (except jewels) 3/	

PARTS OF CLOCKS AND CLOCK MOVEMENTS-Continued

Par. 368:	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
(c) Parts of clocks, etc. - Con.			
Assemblies and subassemblies:-Con.			
(4) Consisting in part of a plate or plates provided for in clause (2)	Duty provided for plates, + 5¢ for ea. part or piece of material in assembly or subassembly (except plates and jewels) 3/	Duty provided for plates, + 5¢ for ea. part or piece of material in assembly or subassembly (except plates and jewels) 3/	UNITED KINGDOM
(3) and (4) Jewels contained in assemblies or subassemblies	25¢ ea. 3/	25¢ ea. 3/	
(6) All other parts (except jewels and except parts for standard marine chronometers)	65% ad val.	65% ad val.	
(d) Dials for clocks and clock movements, when imported separately	50% ad val.	50% ad val.	
(e) Cases, containers, or housings suitable for clocks and clock movements, not specially provided for, when imported separately	45% ad val.	45% ad val.	

1/ Not applicable to the value of the parts which is in excess of 1½ percent of the value of the complete movements. Duty on value of parts in excess of 1½ percent of value of complete movements is 65% under subparagraph (c)(6) of paragraph 368.

2/ See digest on clocks and clock movements for rates of duty, some of which were reduced by the 1936 agreement with Switzerland.

3/ Subparagraph (c)(5) of paragraph 368 provides that duty on assemblies and subassemblies shall not be greater than would be value by complete movement for which suitable.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalents of the duties are shown in the table at the end of this digest.

Comment

Parts for clocks and clock movements, except jewel bearings, are discussed herein; parts for marine chronometers, taximeters, ships' logs, depth sounders, and other clockwork mechanisms are discussed in other digests. Jewel bearings for clocks, dutiable under paragraph 367 of the Tariff Act of 1930, when imported separately, are not listed for trade agreement action.

United States production (for sale) includes repair and replacement parts, rough and semifinished pieces made for foreign branch plants, and cases, springs, and other components produced for sale largely to domestic clock manufacturers.

Imports in the immediate prewar years consisted largely of parts for clocks of foreign manufacture, although some pieces (as for example springs and balance wheels) have been imported by domestic clock producers. For a period of years some clock assemblers imported parts for electric and automobile clocks and for time recorders, but it is understood that this type of trade practically ceased after 1937. In the period 1937-39 the total value of clock parts (except jewel bearings imported separately) imported consisted of:

PARTS OF CLOCKS AND CLOCK MOVEMENTS-Continued

	Percent
Parts imported with complete movements -----	5
Cases ----------	12
Assemblies and subassemblies ----------	2
Dials ----------	1
Miscellaneous parts, not reported by type --	80

While imports of all parts, except jewel bearings, in the period 1927-29 were a little over 7 times the value of 1937-39 imports, this condition probably was due more to the much larger volume of imports of clocks and clock movements at that time (13 times the value of the 1937-39 period) than to the lower rates of duty on parts prevailing in the earlier period.

Clock and clock movement parts: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, equivalent ad valorem of the duties, and principal sources, 1939

Kind	Quantity (number)	Value	Ad val. equiv. of duties	Principal sources 1/
			Percent	
Clock and clock movement parts:				
Assemblies and subassemblies	672	$61	98	Germany, $61
Parts imported with movements	-	1,711	45	Switzerland, $875; Germany, $475; Czechoslovakia, $357
Parts, except jewels, n.s.p.f.	-	29,658	65	Switzerland, $24,092; Germany, $4,755; France, $721; UNITED KINGDOM, $74
Dials	513	187	50	Germany, $187
Clock cases	3,734	3,350	45	Germany, $1,412; France, $896; Belgium, $617, UNITED KINGDOM, $123
Total	-	34,967	62	

1/ Germany includes Austria.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Note.- There were no imports in 1939 nor in 1937, 1938, or 1943 of items on which concessions in the rates of duty were made in the 1936 agreement with Switzerland, (i.e. reduction in the basic duties on certain clocks), except for parts of marine chronometers discussed elsewhere.

Stat. import classes (1939): 959.001 through 959.002, 959.024 through 959.029 and 959.035

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption 1/ from--				
			All countries	Germany 2/	Switzerland	UNITED KINGDOM	Canada
	Quantity (thousands)						
1937 -	4,231	Not available	6	3	1	1	3/
1938 -	n.a.		22	14	6	1	3/
1939 -	3,777		31	23	7	1	3/
1943 -	n.a.		2	3/	1	3/	1
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 -	4/ 61,480	3,290	65	18	15	26	3/
1938 -	n.a.	2,785	102	53	34	14	3/
1939 -	52,849	2,786	108	52	44	8	3/
1943 -	n.a.	5/ 2,830	75	3/	15	5	55

1/ Except taximeters, ships' logs and depth sounders after 1938.
2/ Includes Austria beginning 1938. 3/ Less than 500.
4/ Includes mechanical measuring instruments with clockwork mechanisms valued at 27 million dollars in 1937 and 25 million dollars in 1939, for which quantities were not reported.
5/ Includes mechanisms valued at 812 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
Par. 368(a)	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Clockwork mechanisms, time-keeping, time-measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, devices, and instruments, synchronous and subsynchronous motors of less than 1/40th horsepower valued at not more than $3 each, not including the value of gears or other attachments, and any mechanism, device, or instrument intended or suitable for measuring time, distance, speed, or fares, or the flowage of water, gas, or electricity, or similar uses, or for regulating, indicating, or controlling the speed of arbors, drums, disks, or similar uses, or for recording or indicating time, or for recording, indicating, or performing any operation or function at a predetermined time or times ***, whether or not in cases, containers, or housings:			UNITED KINGDOM
Synchronous and subsynchronous motors; mechanisms, devices, or instruments intended or suitable for measuring the flowage of electricity; and time switches:			
Valued not over $1.10 each ----------	55¢ ea. + 65% ad val.	27½¢ ea. + 32½% ad val. 1/	

CLOCKWORK MECHANISMS-Continued

	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Clockwork mechanisms, etc. -Continued			
Synchronous and subsynchronous motors; etc.-Con.			
Valued over $1.10 but not over $2.25 each	$1 ea. + 65% ad val.	50¢ ea. + 32½% ad val. 1/	
Valued over $2.25 but not over $5 each	$1.50 ea. + 65% ad val.	75¢ ea. + 32½% ad val. 1/	
Valued over $5 but not over $10 each	$3 ea. + 65% ad val.	$1.50 ea. + 32½% ad val. 1/	
Valued over $10 each	$4.50 ea. + 65% ad val.	$2.25 ea. + 32½% ad val. 1/	
Jewels contained in any of the foregoing	25¢ ea.	12½¢ ea. 1/	
Other (except ships' logs, and depth-sounding mechanisms, devices, and instruments):			UNITED KINGDOM
Valued over $1.10 each	55¢ ea. + 65% ad val.	55¢ ea. + 65% ad val.	
Valued over $1.10 but not over $2.25 each	$1 ea. + 65% ad val.	$1 ea. + 65% ad val.	
Valued over $2.25 but not over $5 each	$1.50 ea. + 65% ad val.	$1.50 ea. + 65% ad val.	
Valued over $5 but not over $10 each	$3 ea. + 65% ad val.	$3 ea. + 65% ad val.	
Valued over $10 each	$4.50 ea. + 65% ad val.	$4.50 ea. + 65% ad val.	
Jewels contained in any of the foregoing	25¢ ea.	25¢ ea.	

1/ Trade agreement with Switzerland, effective February 1936.

Note.- (1) The ad valorem equivalents of the duties are shown in the table at the end of this digest.

Note.- (2) Lever movements of plate and bridge type constructions 1.77 inches or more but not over 2 inches in width, and having more than 4 jewels; for time-keeping, time-measuring, or time-indicating mechanisms, devices, or instruments are not included herein but are discussed in a separate digest.

Comment

This discussion includes time switches; volt-, watt-, demand-, and other electrical-measuring instruments; time locks, time stamps; gas, water, and other meters for fluids; and other mechanical indicating, controlling, and recording mechanisms. Parts for these clockwork mechanisms as well as clocks, clock movements, chronometers, taximeters, ships' logs, and parts for all of these are discussed in other digests.

United States production of these devices has been vastly in excess of imports. The value of the output has been about equally divided between electrical and mechanical (other than electrical) mechanisms. Watt-hour meters constituted the largest class in 1939, the output being 1.9 million units valued at 17.6 million dollars. Other important classifications for which quantities were reported were:

CLOCKWORK MECHANISMS-Continued

Kind	Quantity (Thousands)	Value (1,000 dollars)
Demand meters	50	1,485
Different types of electrical flow indicating and recording instruments	792	4,513
Gas meters	769	7,503
Water meters	577	6,650
Time stamps, switches, and locks; and time recording mechanisms	118	2,958
Movements for recording instruments	907	1,143

In addition to electric flow measuring mechanisms and time switches, imports have included labor and job recording clocks, time stamps, speedometers, distance meters, and gas and water meters. Since February 1936, when concessions became effective on synchronous and subsynchronous motors, less than 1,000 have been imported. All were valued not more than $1.10 each and all came from Canada (500 in 1936, valued at $270, with ad valorem equivalent of the duty, 83 percent; and 200, valued at $160, in both 1940 and 1941, with the ad valorem equivalent of the duty, 67 percent). Imports of clockwork mechanisms have varied from year to year as to types. In 1939 electric flow measuring mechanisms represented 10 percent of the total value of imports, time switches 32 percent, and other types 58 percent.

Exports have greatly exceeded imports, being more than 30 times larger in value for the 3-year period 1937-39. Electrical flow measuring instruments accounted for 60 percent of the value of exports during that period, water meters 17 percent, time recording devices 15 percent, and gas meters 8 percent. Canada, the United Kingdom, and Latin American countries were the principal foreign outlets.

CLOCKWORK MECHANISMS-Continued

Clockwork mechanisms: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, equivalent ad valorem of the duties, and principal sources, 1939

Kind	Quantity	Value	Equivalent ad valorem of duties	Principal sources 1/
	Number		Percent	
Clockwork mechanisms, devices, and instruments for measuring time, distance, speed * *or flowage of water or gas; speed controllers and other regulating devices:				
Mechanisms for measuring the flowage of electricity:				
Valued each:				
More than $1.10, not more than $2.25	2,000	$3,509	122	Germany, $3,509
More than $2.25, not more than $5	476	1,837	53	UNITED KINGDOM, $1,357; Denmark, $480
More than $5, not more than $10	35	312	49	Switzerland, $297; UNITED KINGDOM, $15
More than $10	133	5,773	2/ 38	UNITED KINGDOM, $2,010; Sweden, $1,050; Germany, $669; Netherlands, $662
Time switches: Valued each:				
More than $1.10, not more than $2.25	100	143	135	Germany, $143
More than $2.25, not more than $5	6,143	21,754	54	Switzerland, $18,604; UNITED KINGDOM, $3,150
More than $5, not more than $10	121	868	3/ 54	Switzerland, $828
More than $10	421	11,499	41	Switzerland, $11,499
Synchronous and subsynchronous motors less than 1/40 hp.	-	-	-	
Jewels in electric flow-measuring instruments and time switches	(4,407)	-	-	Switzerland, 4,307, UNITED KINGDOM, 100
Equivalent ad valorem of the duties for these eight classes including jewels and excluding imports from Germany	-	-	49	
Equivalent ad valorem of the duties for these eight classes (including jewels), from Germany	-	-	115	
Clockwork mechanisms, n.e.s., valued each: 4/				
Not more than $1.10	12	6	175	France, $6
More than $1.10, not more than $2.25	19,811	34,651	122	Germany, $34,484
More than $2.25, not more than $5	211	774	106	Germany, $510, UNITED KINGDOM, $246

See footnotes at end of table.

CLOCKWORK MECHANISMS-Continued

Clockwork mechanisms: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, equivalent ad valorem of the duties, and principal sources, 1939-Con.

Kind	Quantity	Value	Equivalent ad valorem of duties	Principal sources 1/
	Number		Percent	
Clockwork mechanisms, devices, etc.-Continued				
Clockwork mechanisms, n.e.c., valued each: 2/				
More than $5, not more than $10	873	$6,789	104	Germany, $3,501; Switzerland, $2,607; UNITED KINGDOM, $621
More than $10	1,073	20,335	89	Switzerland, $10,124; Germany, $8,763; UNITED KINGDOM, $637
Jewels in clockwork mechanisms, n.e.c.	7,495	-	-	Germany, 6,855; Switzerland, 500
Equivalent ad valorem of duties for clockwork mechanisms, n.e.c., including jewels	-	-	112	
Total clockwork mechanisms	31,409	108,250	88	

1/ Germany includes Austria and the rates of duty which apply for imports from those two countries are those of the act of 1930.

2/ Does not include duties on imports from Germany, the ad valorem equivalent for which was 72 percent.

3/ Does not include duties on imports from Germany, the ad valorem equivalent for which was 95 percent.

4/ Except ships' logs, depth sounders, and taximeters, which are discussed separately.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The questions arising as regards the form of the duties on these mechanisms are similar to those presented by the duties on clocks themselves (see the digest on clocks).

CLOCKWORK MECHANISM PARTS

Stat. import classes (1939): 959.039 through 959,065 and 959.068, 959.070, 959.073, 959.078, 959.079, and 959.081

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption 1/ from —				
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	Germany 2/	Canada	Switzerland
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	3/ 4,200	Not available	7	3	1	1	1
1938	n.a.		26	6	18	1	1
1939	3/ 3,988		25	10	10	2	2
1943	n.a.		4/ 32	-	-	4/ 32	5/

1/ Except parts of taximeters, ships' logs, and depth sounders after 1938.
2/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
3/ Value of parts of mechanical measuring meters, except electric.
4/ Includes mechanism parts valued at 13 thousand dollars free as an act of international courtesy. 5/ Less than $500.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 368			
(c) Parts for clockwork mechanisms, etc.:			
(1) Parts (except plates and jewels and except parts for clocks, clock movements, ships' logs, and depth-sounding mechanisms, devices, and instruments) imported with complete mechanisms, etc. ------	45% ad val. 1/	45% ad val. 1/	UNITED KINGDOM
(2) Plates suitable for assembling thereon the clockwork mechanism, etc. -------	1/2 the amt. of duty on complete mechanism, etc. 2/	1/2 the amt. of duty on complete mechanism, etc. 2/	
(3) Consisting of two or more parts or pieces of metal or other material joined or fastened together (unless dutiable under clause (1) or consisting in part of a plate or plates provided for in clause (2)) ----------	65% ad val., + 3¢ for ea. part or piece of material (except jewels) 3/	65% ad val., + 3¢ for ea. part or piece of material (except jewels) 3/	

CLOCKWORK MECHANISM PARTS-Continued

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 368-Continued			
(c) Parts for clockwork mechanisms, etc.:-Continued			
(4) Consisting in part of a plate or plates provided for in clause (2)	Duty provided for plates, + 5¢ for ea. part or piece of material in assembly or subassembly (except plates and jewels) 3/	Duty provided for plates, + 5¢ for ea. part or piece of material in assembly or subassembly (except plates and jewels 3/	
(3) and (4) Jewels contained in assemblies or subassemblies	25¢ ea. 3/	25¢ ea. 3/	
(6) All other parts (except jewels and except parts for clocks, clock movements, ships' logs, and depth-sounding mechanisms, devices, and instruments)	65% ad val.	65% ad val.	UNITED KINGDOM
(d) Dials for clockwork mechanisms, etc., when imported separately	50% ad val.	50% ad val.	
(e) Cases, containers, or housings suitable for clockwork mechanisms, etc., not specially provided for, when imported separately	45% ad val.	45% ad val.	

1/ Not applicable to the value of the parts which is in excess of 1½ percent of the value of the complete movements. Duty on value of parts in excess of 1½ percent of value of complete movements is 65 percent under subparagraph (c)(6) of paragraph 368.

2/ See digest on clockwork mechanisms for rates of duty, some of which were reduced by the 1936 trade agreement with Switzerland.

3/ Subparagraph (c)(5) of paragraph 368 provides that duty on assemblies or subassemblies shall not be greater than would be borne by complete mechanism for which suitable.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalents of the duties are shown in the table at the end of this digest.

Comment

Parts for electrical and other mechanical measuring mechanisms are discussed herein. United States production of such pieces or assemblies are reported separately only for mechanical (i.e. nonelectric) meters. The yearly average of imports for the period 1937-39, which were very largely made up of assemblies and miscellaneous parts and pieces for repair or replacement, as well as springs, bimetallic pieces, and special items, were divided by value as follows:

CLOCKWORK MECHANISM PARTS-Continued

	Percent
Assemblies and subassemblies	32
Parts imported with complete mechanisms	2
Dials	3
Plates	1
Cases	1
Miscellaneous parts not reported by name	61
	100

United States exports of mechanism parts in the categories under discussion were not reported separately. They most likely exceeded imports, as the value of exports of the complete mechanisms was 30 times greater than imports in the period 1937-39.

Clockwork mechanism parts: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, equivalent ad valorem of the duties, and principal sources, 1939

Kind	Quantity (number)	Value	Equivalent ad valorem of the duties	Principal sources 1/
			Percent	
Clockwork mechanism parts:				
Assemblies and subassemblies	28,992	$4,134	86	Germany, $2,787; Canada, $1,054; UNITED KINGDOM, $38
Parts imported with mechanisms	-	678	45	Switzerland, $660
Parts, except jewels, n.s.p.f.	-	18,533	65	UNITED KINGDOM, $9,934; Germany, $5,698; Canada, $1,175
Dials	12,225	1,278	50	Germany, $1,278
Cases	19	89	45	Switzerland, $89
Total	-	24,712	67	

1/ Germany includes Austria.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Note.- There were no imports in 1937 or 1939 of the classifications for which concessions were granted. The value in 1938 was $97 (Switzerland $77 and Mexico $20) and in 1943 was $17,569 (all from Canada).

PLYWOOD, RED CEDAR

Stat. import classes (1939): 4209.5 (part)

United States production, exports, and imports for consumption, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports
	Quantity (square feet)		
1937	Probably none (see text)	Probably none (see text)	Probably none (see text)
1938			
1939			
1943			

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 405	Percent ad valorem		
Plywood, red cedar	40	40	CANADA

Comment

Plywood is composed of several sheets of veneer (3, 5, 7, etc.), or a core of lumber and sheets of veneer, united under pressure with a bonding agent. Usually the grain of each ply is at right angles to the grain of the adjacent ply. Many kinds of wood are utilized for plywood; a single piece of plywood may be composed throughout of a single species, or one or both outside plies, or faces, may be of a high-priced species and the remaining plies of less costly wood. Commercially, plywood is classified as to species according to the face, or outside ply which is exposed when the wood is used. One or both sides may be faced; where only one side is faced the other side is known as the back. Cedar plywood of the type here considered is made with a face of edge grain Western red cedar, and a core and back of Douglas fir. Such plywood is not suitable for exterior use, but is used chiefly for interior finishing and as decorative panelling of houses, shops, and trailers. In such uses it competes more in the field of hardwood plywood than with Douglas fir and other softwood plywoods. Consumer preference, however, enters very largely into the selection of decorative plywood.

The total value of plywood of all kinds produced in the United States in 1939 was 54 million dollars, of which more than 61 percent was of softwood, chiefly Douglas fir. Production data for cedar plywood are not available. Probably small amounts are made from Eastern red cedar (Aromatic cedar) and from imported Spanish cedar. Spanish cedar is not of the same species as domestic cedars and is used for entirely different purposes. A very small amount of western red cedar plywood was produced in 1946 in conjunction with Douglas fir plywood, but apparently there is no domestic production of plywood of this species on a regular commercial basis.

United States exports of plywood in the late prewar years (1937-39) averaged $1,300,000 annually; approximately 90 percent of the total value was of Douglas fir and a large part of the remainder was of birch. It is believed that no cedar plywood was exported.

Imports of plywood of all kinds have been equal to less than one-half of 1 percent of domestic production. So far as can be ascertained, cedar plywood was not imported into the United States before the latter part of 1945 or early in 1946. In 1946, according to information furnished by the principal producer of this type of plywood, shipments to the United States from Canada amounted to 2,400,000 square feet, valued at $315,000.

LACTOSE (Sugar of milk)

Stat. import class (1939): 1654.4

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports 1/	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Germany 2/	NEW ZEALAND	Netherlands
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937	8,103,665	1,178,289	110	-	NONE	110
1938	n.a.	686,311	-	-		-
1939	4,950,571	478,225	22	22		-
1943	3/ 7,600,000	n.a.	-	-		-
	Value (dollars)					
1937	843,896	Not available	14	-	NONE	14
1938	n.a.		-	-		-
1939	536,388		3	3		-
1943	n.a.		-	-		-

1/ Export sales as reported by Milk Sugar Institute, Inc.
2/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
3/ Estimated by U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 505			
Lactose (milk sugar)	50	50	NEW ZEALAND

Comment

Lactose, also known as milk sugar, is a white powder or white crystalline material obtained from milk (whey). It is used chiefly in pharmaceutical preparations and in infant foods. Since 1943, considerable quantities of lactose have been consumed in the manufacture of the new drug, penicillin.

Domestic production of lactose, which is located principally in New York and California, declined from about 8 million pounds in 1937 to approximately 5 million pounds in 1939. Since 1943, when production was estimated as 7.6 million pounds, the domestic output has increased threefold to an estimated quantity of 23 million pounds in 1946, due chiefly to its increased use as a raw material in the manufacture of penicillin.

United States imports of lactose, principally from Canada, during the years 1931-34 averaged 53,400 pounds annually. Since 1934, imports have been less than $40 in value in any one year except in 1943 when 246,000 pounds, valued at $32,000, were entered as general imports from New Zealand.

TALLOW, INEDIBLE

Stat. import class (1939): 0815.6

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	AUSTRALIA	Canada	Argentina	NEW ZEALAND
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937 -	438,394	883	3,851	554	1,043	772	542
1938 -	517,286	469	1,229	309	802	84	34
1939 -	602,077	2,042	1,496	493	244	208	112
1943 -	846,058	2/ 1,024	3/ 32,651	7,873	244	2,333	22,201
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 -	Not available	66	206	30	56	41	24
1938 -		34	50	17	29	3	1
1939 -		135	44	12	9	6	2
1943 -		2/ 112	3/ 2,164	502	18	128	1,516

1/ Includes imports from Uruguay as follows: 431 thousand pounds valued at 23 thousand dollars imported in 1937 and 439 thousand pounds valued at 15 thousand dollars in 1939. No imports from that source in 1938 and 1943.

2/ Includes 175 thousand pounds valued at 22 thousand pounds exported under lend-lease.

3/ Practically all imports duty-free for Government use.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 701			
Tallow, inedible	½	¼ 1/ + 1½ 2/	AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND

1/ Rate reduced in the trade agreement with Argentina, November 1941.

2/ Import-excise tax originally 3 cents per pound, effective August 1936, rate was reduced to 1½ cents per pound in the trade agreement with Argentina.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the specific duty and of the import-excise tax on dutiable tallow in 1939 was 120 percent.

Comment

The United States production of inedible tallow increased considerably after 1937, when domestic herds and total domestic slaughter were recovering from the effects of the droughts of 1934 and 1936. The output is predominantly from widely dispersed rendering plants, many of which are owned by the meat packers. The raw material is almost entirely shop fats and discarded household fats and garbage. Comparatively little inedible tallow is rendered in the packing plants themselves. Domestic exports amounted to about one-tenth of 1 percent of United States production in 1937-39. They normally move chiefly to Cuba, Mexico, and other countries in the Caribbean region, but in 1939 the bulk of the increased exports went to Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Sweden.

The United States has long been on an import basis in inedible animal and other fats, but imports of inedible tallow averaged no more than four-tenths of 1 percent of production in 1937-39. The sharply higher entries in 1943 were a war-time phenomenon unlikely to be repeated in time of peace. The imports normally enter almost entirely from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil.

TALLOW, INEDIBLE-Continued

The import situation in inedible tallow is only a part of the complex problem involving non-drying inedible oils, the bulk of which are vegetable oils. Any action taken with respect to inedible tallow should be correlated with that concerning competing vegetable, marine animal, and fish oils.

CORN

Stat. import classes (1939): 1031.0, and 109.18

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from---			
			All countries	CUBA 2/	Argentina	Dominican Republic
	Quantity (1,000 bushels (56 lb.))					
1937 -----	2,642,978	5,834	86,371	48	79,559	428
1938 -----	2,548,753	147,505	419	24	62	304
1939 -----	2,580,912	32,117	501	340	78	81
1943 -----	3,076,159	3/ 5,133	217	5	4	195
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 -----	1,368,474	3,885	56,213	47	50,392	320
1938 -----	1,239,619	94,497	268	15	52	174
1939 -----	1,465,075	19,802	288	188	53	42
1943 -----	3,439,268	3/ 6,157	359	16	3	285

1/ Represents equivalent grain yield harvested for all purposes, i. e. grain, silage, hogged off, etc.

2/ Dutiable under Cuban trade agreement.

3/ Includes 1,124 thousand bushels valued at 1,153 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per bushel of 56 pounds		
Par. 724			
Corn:			
Product of Cuba ----------	20	1/ 10	CUBA
Other ----------	25	25	
Cracked corn:			
Product of Cuba ----------	20	1/ 10	CUBA
Other ----------	25	25	

1/ Trade agreement with Cuba, effective September 1934.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalents of the duties on the above items have been as follows - product of Cuba: Corn, 18 percent in 1939, and 3 percent in 1943; cracked corn, 16 percent in 1939. Other than product of Cuba: Corn, 25 percent in 1939 and 14 percent in 1943; cracked corn, 31 percent in 1939 and 21 percent in 1943.

Comment

The United States is the world's largest producer and normally a substantial exporter of corn. Only in years of unusually short crops do imports exceed exports. Of the total producton of corn for all purposes about 90 percent is harvested as grain and 10 percent is used for silage, fodder, etc. In 1937-39 on the average about 75 percent of the corn harvested as grain was utilized on farms where grown and 25 percent or about 574 million bushels was sold. Of this amount sold about 76 million bushels was used in the wet milling industry, 41 million bushels in dry milling, 26 million for alcoholic beverages, 7 million for breakfast foods, and the remainder for feed, export and minor uses.

CORN-Continued

In years when the United States corn crop is normal Cuba and the Dominican Republic are the principal sources of small quantities of corn imported, which enter principally into Puerto Pico. These imports have no appreciable effect upon the average price received by the continental corn growers. In years of unusually small domestic crops, imports into continental United States have been supplied chiefly by Argentina. In such a crop year as 1936-37, when the domestic crop was sharply reduced by the drought, imports probably have a restraining influence upon the prices received by the growers. Actually in 1936, however, the price of corn was unusually high - considerably above parity.

Corn is one of the group of "basic" commodities for which the Government has committed itself to support the price at not less than 90 percent of parity during the "2-year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date upon which" the President or Congress declares that hostilities have terminated. The declaration not having been made before January 1, 1946, this commitment extends through the year 1948 at least. As shown in the tabulation below, the price of corn averaged only 84 percent of parity during 1935-39. By December 15, 1945, however, the price of corn, without any governmental action to support it, had increased to 96 percent of parity, or 6 percent above the level which the Government is obligated to support.

Corn: Average prices received by farmers, parity prices, and percent of parity in specified periods

Period	Average price per bushel	Parity price per bushel	Percent of parity
1935-39	$0.69	$0.82	84
December 15, 1945	1.09	1.13	96

Imports of corn and cracked corn, by principal sources, during 1939 are shown in the following table:

Corn and cracked corn: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Corn	$281,122	CUBA, $186,364; Argentina, $52,697; Dominican Republic, $37,164.
Cracked corn	7,238	Dominican Republic, $5,182; CUBA, $1,891; Canada, $165.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

GRAPES, OTHER THAN HOTHOUSE

Par. No. 742
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Stat. import class (1939): 1318.5

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Argentina	Chile	UNION OF SO. AFRICA	Canada
	Quantity (1,000 pounds) 1/						
1937 --	5,452,000	69,789	13,838	11,795	1,886	141	--
1938 --	5,342,000	80,166	12,870	10,608	1,398	608	-
1939 --	4,898,000	59,116	13,196	11,471	1,573	152	-
1943 --	5,946,000	46,986	3,032	794	132	-	1,926
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 --	2/55,456	3,281	474	434	28	11	-
1938 --	2/38,760	3,674	493	396	28	59	-
1939 --	2/37,034	2,134	504	456	34	14	-
1943 --	2/185,228	4,135	128	61	14	-	39

1/ Cubic feet converted to pounds at the following number of pounds per cubic foot: Argentina and Chile, 36; UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, 16; Canada, 40; Italy, 40; Mexico, 40.

2/ Value at first delivery point from farm.

Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per cubic foot 1/		
Par. 742			
Grapes (other than hothouse), in bulk, crates, barrels, or other packages:			
Entered for consumption, Feb. 15 to June 30, incl., in any year	25	2/12½	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Entered for consumption July 1 in any year to the following Feb. 14, incl.	25	25	UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA 3/

1/ Of such bulk or the capacity of the packages, according as imported.

2/ Trade Agreement with Argentina, effective November 1941.

3/ Although listed for both seasons, the Union of South Africa could hardly be interested in the season beginning July 1 as grapes from there have entered only during the spring months.

Note.- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 18 percent ad valorem; in 1943 to 13 percent. The ad valorem equivalent was approximately the same for grapes from each source; on the large imports from Canada in 1945 it was about 14 percent.

The specific rate of duty per pound on grapes from different sources varies considerably because of different methods of packing and the variation in number of pounds of grapes per cubic foot. In 1939, the specific rate per pound on grapes from Argentina and Chile was 0.7-cent per pound, and after 1941, 0.35-cent per pound; on grapes from the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, the specific rate was 1.6 cents and 0.8-cent per pound, respectively; on grapes from Canada entered since 1941 the specific rate was 0.625-cent per pound.

GRAPES, OTHER THAN HOTHOUSE-Continued

Comment

About 90 percent of the United States grape output consists of the European or vinifera type of grape produced in California and to a small extent in Arizona; the grapes produced in other States consist mostly of the native slipskin type. About 65 percent of the production outside of California is located in the Great Lakes region in New York, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania; other producing areas of considerable importance, accounting for about 10 percent of the total output outside of California, are in Missouri, Arkansas, and Washington. The output of vinifera grapes in California, represented by a great many varieties, has averaged about 58 percent raisin varieties, 25 percent wine varieties, and 17 percent table varieties. This classification indicates the principal uses to which the three groups of vinifera varieties are usually put, but raisin and table varieties (mainly surplus grapes and culls) are utilized also for wine, and large quantities of raisin varieties are annually marketed as table grapes. The eastern slipskin grape, of which the Concord is the main variety and representative of the type, is a general utility grape used for grapejuice, wine, jellies, jams, and as a table grape.

In 1938 United States exports, consisting entirely of table varieties of the vinifera type, were 80 million pounds, or about 10 percent of the production of California table varieties. The eastern or slipskin grape was not exported. About 60 percent of the exports were taken by the United Kingdom and Canada. In 1939 exports to the United Kingdom ceased because of the embargo placed by that country on imports of fresh fruits. Other important export markets for fresh grapes before the war were Mexico, Philippine Islands, Sweden, Cuba, Brazil, Norway, Finland, New Zealand, and British Malaya. During the war, the only foreign markets of importance were Canada and Mexico.

Foreign production of grapes is virtually all of the vinifera or European type and is largely concentrated in a few regions where the climate is favorable for this type of grape, namely, in the Mediterranean region, Argentine-Chile, Australia, and South Africa. United States production constitutes only about 6 percent of world production. The bulk of world production, especially in the Mediterranean region of Europe, goes into wine, but in the outlying districts as in Australia, South Africa, and Iran, most of the grapes are dried into raisins or currants. Fresh grapes are usually marketed locally, and international trade in table grapes is restricted largely to shipments from the Mediterranean countries to the industrial regions of central and northern Europe, and to shipments of out-of-season grapes from the Southern Hemisphere to Europe and the United States.

In the period following World War I, the United States imports of fresh grapes were of considerable importance. They consisted of Italian wine grapes, Spanish table grapes (Almerias), and Concords from the Niagara Peninsula in Canada. The Italian wine grapes and the Concords from Canada were shipped here to take advantage of the high prices of the early prohibition period and ceased after a few years. The Spanish Almerias, which had been very popular in the United States for more than 50 years, were barred in 1923 by the quarantine against the Mediterranean fruit fly. Although the quarantine was modified in 1934, imports of the Spanish Almerias soon ceased entirely. During the 1930's (with the exception of the short-lived imports from Spain) virtually all imports consisted of out-of-season grapes of the European type from Argentina, Chile, and South Africa. During the war imports from these sources ceased. In 1937 and 1938, imports of out-of-season grapes from the Southern Hemisphere averaged less than 2 percent of the California production of table varieties and were equivalent to about 17 percent of the exports.

Imports of table grapes from the Southern Hemisphere arrive during the late winter and early spring months (February-June) when the season for grapes of the same type from California is about closed. Although Emperor table grapes from California were at one time held over in cold storage until spring, this practice was discontinued as unprofitable some years ago, and out-of-season imports were no longer directly competitive with the California table grape crop. On the other hand, imports from Canada, which entered in large quantities during the war, enter at New

GRAPES, OTHER THAN HOTHOUSE-Continued

York and Michigan from about September 15 to November 15, the season of the domestic Concord, with which they are directly competitive.

The table which follows shows United States production and imports from Canada, the only source, of eastern or slipskin grapes, and a comparison of domestic farm prices and Canadian export prices, before and during the war.

Eastern slipskin grapes: Comparison of production and imports, quantity and value; average 1937-39 and annual 1942-46

Year	Production 1/		Imports 2/			
	Quantity	Farm value 3/	Quantity 4/		Foreign value	
	1,000 pounds	Cents per lb.	Cubic feet	1,000 pounds	Total	Cents per lb.
Average 1937-39	372,574	1.7	-	-	-	-
Annual -						
1942	319,000	2.9	92,293	3,692	$68,418	1.9
1943	229,600	4.4	48,153	1,926	38,965	2.0
1944	274,400	4.8	43,778	1,751	47,511	2.7
1945	114,400	7.0	268,776	10,751	461,195	4.3
1946	254,600	7.5	167,207	6,689	283,500	4.2

1/ Great Lakes States - New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan.
2/ Imports from Canada only.
3/ Price delivered at the factory is usually about $5 per ton, or 0.25-cent per pound, higher.
4/ Cubic feet converted at 40 pounds.
Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

It is not possible to determine accurately the effects of the 50-percent reduction in the duty on out-of-season grapes from the Southern Hemisphere, effective November 1941 under the Trade Agreement with Argentina, because of the disturbed shipping conditions arising out of the war. Out-of-season grapes are a luxury product with a limited market, and the ad valorem equivalent of the reduced specific rate of duty is low. The reduction will probably have no effect on imports while prices remain high and comparatively little effect when prices drop to more normal levels.

In periods of high prices for grapes in the United States, such as during the past 2 or 3 years, the ad valorem equivalent of the present duty on grapes imported during the domestic season (from Canada) is so low (less than 15 percent) as to have little, if any, effect upon the volume of imports. In periods of low prices, on the other hand, the ad valorem equivalent of the duty is sufficiently high (around 30 percent) as to have an appreciable effect upon imports. Thus during the period 1926-41, when domestic prices were low, imports from Canada were nil, but during 1920-22 and during 1942-46, when prices were high, imports were substantial.

PEACHES, DRIED

Stat. import class (1939): 133.62

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	CANADA	UNION OF SO. AFRICA	AUSTRALIA	Chile
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937	57,929,527	6,200,710	-	N	N	N	-
1938	n.a.	8,695,985	-	O	O	O	-
1939	54,431,032	5,936,807	-	N	N	N	-
1943	n.a.	1/18,374,609	1,236	E	E	E	1,236
	Value (dollars)						
1937	4,172,350	515,597	-	N	N	N	-
1938	n.a.	640,812	-	O	O	O	-
1939	3,464,379	465,241	-	N	N	N	-
1943	n.a.	1/2,858,215	211	E	E	E	211

1/ Includes 17,440,138 pounds valued at $2,686,674 exported under lend-lease.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 745			
Peaches, dried, desiccated, or evaporated ----------	2	2	CANADA, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA

Note.- The rate of 2 cents per pound on the small imports from Chile in 1943 was equivalent to 12 percent ad valorem.

Comment

In the United States, where about 10 percent of the peach crop is dried, production of dried peaches is almost wholly confined to California. The principal foreign producing countries are Argentina, Chile, Union of South Africa, and Australia. In the years immediately preceding the war, these four countries produced about 15 percent of the world total and the United States, 85 percent.

Among the dried fruits, United States exports of peaches are relatively small, only about 10 percent of the output being sold in foreign markets. The best export markets have been Canada, France, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and Denmark. There have been no imports for many years, except for insignificant quantities attracted by high prices during the war. The foreign export surplus has been so small that even in the United Kingdom and Canada, where Australia and South Africa have enjoyed tariff preferences, the United States has been almost the only source of imports.

In the trade agreement with Canada, effective January 1936, the Canadian duty on dried peaches was lowered from 25 to 22½ percent, and the same rate continued in the agreement of 1939. In the agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939, the duty was reduced from 10s6d. to 7s per hundredweight (equivalent to a reduction from approximately 25 percent to 17 percent ad valorem). Neither the Canadian nor the United Kingdom reduction resulted in larger exports.

Par. No. 745
CANADA
UN. OF S. AFRICA
AUSTRALIA

PEACHES, [illegible] PREPARED OR PRESERVED (CANNED)

Stat. import class (1939): 133.65

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	CANADA	China	UN. OF SO. AFRICA	AUSTRALIA
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937 -	611,823,000	59,543,000	1/ 3,855	525	-	N	-
1938 -	n.a.	86,235,000	2,883	617	1,780	0	-
1939 -	564,640,000	91,709,000	5,400	4,132	1,200	N	-
1943 -	n.a.	2/17,945,000	3/144,357	2,727	-	E	450
	Value (dollars)						
1937 -	40,106,000	4,566,000	1/ 265	56	-	N	-
1938 -	n.a.	5,516,000	288	79	172	0	-
1939 -	31,255,000	5,647,000	418	340	65	N	-
1943 -	n.a.	2/2,037,000	3/12,336	516	-	E	28

1/ Includes 2,340 pounds valued at $150 from Hong Kong.
2/ Includes 15,560,312 pounds valued at $1,763,584 exported under lend-lease.
3/ Includes 121,992 pounds valued at $8,713 imported from Mexico, and 19,188 pounds valued at $3,079 from Argentina.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 745 Peaches, ***, prepared or preserved (except dried, desiccated, or evaporated), and n.s.p.f. ----------	35	35	CANADA, UN. OF S. AFRICA, AUSTRALIA

Comment

The peach is the most popular of the domestic canned fruits and production is far greater than that of any other canned fruit except pineapples (Hawaii) with which it competes for first place. Between 20 and 25 percent of the United States crop is canned. California usually produces about 95 percent of the output of canned peaches; other producing States of considerable importance are Washington, Michigan, Oregon, and Georgia. Before the war the United States supplied 85 percent of the world's output; Australia, 9; and Canada, 3 percent; since, however, Canadian output has doubled. Other foreign producers of some importance are Argentina, Chile, Union of South Africa, Italy, France, China, Japan, and Mexico.

In 1937-39, 10 to 15 percent of the domestic output was exported. The United Kingdom took 87 percent of the exports; other important markets were the Netherlands, France, Belgium, Ireland, and Sweden; exports went to virtually every country in the world. Although the United Kingdom took such large quantities from the United States before the war, only 62 percent of its total imports were from this country and 38 percent from British sources, mostly Australia. No concession on canned peaches was granted by the United Kingdom to the United States in the trade agreement of 1939. In 1937-39 only 6 percent of the Canadian imports of canned peaches, which averaged nearly 5 million pounds in 1936 and

PEACHES, PREPARED OR PRESERVED (CANNED)-Continued

1937, came from the United States. Most of the imports were from Australia which entered at a lower rate of duty than those from the United States. Although the Canadian duty on canned peaches from the United States was reduced from 5 to 3½ cents per pound in the trade agreements effective in 1936 and 1939, exports from the United States to Canada declined as that country became more and more self-sufficient. In 1937 Canada began to export canned peaches, principally to the United Kingdom, but continued to import (although in smaller quantities) chiefly from Australia.

FRESH PINEAPPLES

Stat. import classes (1939): 1308.0, 1308.1

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption 2/ from— All countries	CUBA	Mexico	Dominican Republic	BRITISH W. INDIES 3/
	Quantity (1,000 crates)						
1937 -	529	31	1,381	1,150	229	2	1
1938 -	582	26	1,291	1,075	215	1	4/
1939 -	564	29	1,401	1,091	306	3	1
1943 -	28	5	1,230	601	628	-	3
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 -	1,238	73	1,313	1,180	129	3	1
1938 -	1,141	60	1,315	1,125	187	1	4/
1939 -	1,038	60	1,261	1,138	116	4	4/
1943 -	78	23	1,694	1,050	642	-	2/

1/ United States production is taken as the sum of the shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii to the mainland of the United States; does not include about 10 thousand crates annually produced in Florida.

2/ Combined imports of pineapples in crates and in bulk. Bulk shipments converted to crates at 30 pineapples per crate for all countries except Mexico; conversion rate for imports from Mexico, 12 pineapples per crate.

3/ Other than Bermuda, Barbados, Jamaica, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
Par. 747	Cents per crate of 2.45 cu. ft.		
Fresh pineapples, in crates:			
Product of Cuba	40	1/ 20	CUBA
Other than Cuban product	50	2/ 35	UNITED KINGDOM
Fresh pineapples in bulk:	Cents each		
Product of Cuba	14/15	3/ 0.48	CUBA
Other than Cuban product	1-1/6	4/ 8/10	Not listed for consideration in proposed negotiations

1/ Trade agreement with Cuba, effective September 1934.

2/ Trade agreement with Haiti, effective June 1935 and subsequently bound in trade agreements with Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, United Kingdom, and Mexico.

3/ Trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943, which automatically reduced the rate to Cuba to 0.48 cent each; Cuban product previously reduced to 1/2 cent each in trade agreement with Cuba, effective September 1934.

4/ Reduced from 1-1/6 cents each to 0.9 cent each in the trade agreement with Haiti, effective June 1935, which rate was subsequently bound in the trade agreement with Honduras, Guatemala, and Costa Rica. Reduced to 0.8 cent each in the trade agreement with Mexico, effective January 1943.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalents of the above duties were as follows in 1939 and 1943:

	1939	1943
	Percent	
Fresh pineapples in crates:		
Product of Cuba	19	11
Other than Cuban product	26	12
Fresh pineapples in bulk:		
Product of Cuba	18	5
Other than Cuban product	28	9

FRESH PINEAPPLES-Continued

Comment

Before the war, United States consumption of pineapples in the fresh state averaged the equivalent of about 2 million crates annually. About 30 percent of this consumption, or nearly 600,000 crates, was supplied by shipments from Puerto Rico and Hawaii, of which Puerto Rico supplied 80 percent. Florida supplied about 10,000 crates annually, or one-half of 1 percent. Although total production of pineapples in Hawaii is equal to about 20 million crates, most of it is canned or expressed into juice and not available for the fresh pineapple market, whereas most of the production of Puerto Rico before the war was shipped fresh.

Cuba and Mexico were the principal foreign sources. Cuba supplied 70 percent of the imports, most of which were in crates, and Mexico supplied 30 percent, nearly all of which were in bulk. During United States participation in the war, the supply of fresh pineapples was greatly reduced as a result of the shipping shortage. The sharp decline in imports from Cuba, which had been supplying about half of consumption, accounted for most of the decrease; shipments from Hawaii were also much reduced and those from Puerto Rico discontinued altogether; imports from Mexico, however, which could be transported by land, almost doubled during the war.

The duty of 0.8 cent each on pineapples in bulk has favored bulk shipments from Mexico. The Mexican pineapples are very large, 12 to the crate, the equivalent of a crate of pineapples from Mexico thus being dutiable at only 9.6 cents, whereas if packed in crates, the duty would be 35 cents. With Cuban pineapples there is no great advantage in bulk shipments, as with 30 pineapples per crate, bulk shipments at the rate of 0.48 cent per pineapple, the rate in bulk would be 14.4 cents per crate equivalent compared with 20 cents for those packed in crates, or equal to 0.67 cent each.

United States consumption of fresh pineapples varied little in the 20 years before the war, although there was some tendency for it to follow changes in consumer income. After the war, it appears probable that shipments from Puerto Rico will be resumed within the prewar limits and that those from Hawaii may increase considerably because of the great increase in the population of the Pacific Coast States. At present rates of duty, on the other hand, imports from Cuba, although they may be affected somewhat by variations in consumer income, would probably about keep pace with the increase in population, but those from Mexico would probably continue to increase as they are low in price and suitable for canning in the United States.

Fresh pineapples, in crates and in bulk: United States production, exports, and imports, 1939

Item	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from-- All countries	Cuba	Mexico	Dominican Republic	Honduras
	Pineapples in crates						
Number of crates	563,512	29,267	1,085,761	1,083,295	81	1,666	-
Value	$1,038,207	$59,932	$1,135,184	$1,131,868	122	1,719	-
	Pineapples in bulk						
Number	None	None	3,937,774	233,050	3,675,371	25,540	3,310
Value	None	None	$125,508	$6,536	$116,303	$2,438	181

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Stat. import class (1939): 133.67

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Czechoslovakia	CANADA	UNION OF SO.AFRICA	AUSTRALIA
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937	7,000	6,200	7	7	N	N	N
1938	13,000	8,432	1/ 3	2	0	0	0
1939	16,200	6,301	-	-	N	N	N
1943	8,300	2/ 4,256	3/ 10	-	E	E	E
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	413	463	1	1	N	N	N
1938	832	571	1/4/	4/	0	0	0
1939	1,183	431	-	-	N	N	N
1943	2,905	2/ 582	3/ 2	-	E	E	E

1/ Switzerland was the second source.

2/ Includes 4,081 thousand pounds, valued at 553 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.

3/ Imported from Chile.

4/ Less than $500.

Source: Production quantities from Deciduous Fruit Statistics, Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics; value from packers' quotations on Choice Northerns; exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 749			
Pears, dried, desiccated, or evaporated	2	2	CANADA, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA AUSTRALIA

Note.- The duty on the small total imports in 1937 was equivalent to 19 percent ad valorem.

Comment

Virtually the entire dried pear pack of the United States is produced in California. Production increased considerably after 1930, rising from an annual average of 8 million pounds in 1921-30 to 11 million pounds in 1931-40. After 1939 the pack declined to an average of 7 million pounds annually as a consequence of a sharp drop in exports owing to war conditions.

Statistics of world production and trade in dried pears are meager. However, the United States is known to be the chief exporter. South Africa and Australia ship relatively small quantities to Great Britian where they benefit by tariff preferences. Considerable quantities of dried pears are exported from Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, chiefly to neighboring countries with occasional small shipments to the United States. The Government of Argentina has urged the expansion of the dried pear industry in that country, and production has more than doubled in the last decade. Argentina may be in a position to offer serious competition to the United States in European markets in the future.

DRIED PEARS-Continued

The most important European consuming areas are Great Britain, Germany, France, the Netherlands, and the Scandinavian countries, all of which are deficit areas for fruit.

Export markets have been of primary importance to domestic producers of dried pears. During the 1930's average annual exports of around 7 million pounds were about two-thirds of production. In 1940 and 1941 exports dropped to less than 2 million pounds for each year but rose markedly since thereafter as large shipments were made to members of the United Nations under provisions of the Lend Leasee Act.

Five European countries--Germany (before 1933), France, Sweden, the Netherland and the United Kingdom accounted for over 80 percent of the prewar exports from the United States. The bulk of the remainder went to other European countries.

Imports of dried pears have been insignificant, consisting of specialties in response to the demand of a limited fancy trade.

Dried pears are among the least popular of the dried fruits in the United States, whereas they are highly esteemed in Europe. There is a large surplus production in the United States which normally finds a ready market in European countries.

CANNED PEARS

Par. No. 749
CANADA
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
AUSTRALIA

Stat. import class (1939): 133.69

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	CANADA	China	UNION OF SO. AFRICA	AUSTRALIA
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937	206,644,000	63,068,000	1/ 2,724	-	108	N	-
1938	n.a.	77,610,000	1,086	100	516	0	-
1939	207,578,000	77,795,000	2/ 811	640	96	N	-
1943	3/185,907,000	4/17,156,000	5/ 20,650	11,637	-	E	450
	Value (dollars)						
1937	15,037,000	4,569,000	1/ 162	-	9	N	-
1938	n.a.	5,228,000	77	15	36	0	-
1939	15,644,000	5,488,000	2/ 108	84	9	N	-
1943	n.a.	4/2,041,000	5/ 2,945	1,609	-	E	30

1/ Includes 2,616 pounds valued at 153 dollars from Hong Kong.
2/ Includes 75 pounds valued at 15 dollars from Syria.
3/ Converted from cans of 40 pounds each.
4/ Includes 15,905,000 pounds valued at $1,875,000 exported under lend-lease.
5/ Free for Government use, 11,106 pounds, valued at $1,544 imported from Canada; also includes dutiable imports of 8,531 pounds, valued at $1,300 from Argentina.

Source: Production for 1943 from National Canners Association; other data from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Pears, prepared or preserved otherwise than dried, desiccated, or evaporated, n.s.p.f.	35	35	CANADA, UNION OF SO. AFRICA AFRICA, AUSTRALIA

Comment

Approximately 85 percent of the domestic canned pear output is produced on the Pacific coast and the remainder in States bordering the Great Lakes, with some production in Georgia. In the 5-year period 1940-44 production increased about 30 percent over the preceding 5-year period 1935-39. Part of the increase may be attributed to the virtual loss of the dried pear export market in the early 1940's which compelled a shift to canning part of the supplies formerly dried.

The United States supplies over three-fourths of the world's pack of canned pears, Australia 12 percent, and Canada 8 percent. The latter two countries emerged during the 1930's as potentially strong competitors of the United States for the United Kingdom market, which was taking virtually our entire exports. Despite the tariff preference enjoyed by Canada and Australia in the United Kingdom, the United States' share in the United Kingdom trade has been well

maintained, principally because of the high quality of its canned pears. In pre-war years about 25 percent of the domestic pack of canned pears was exported.

Imports of canned pears into the United States have been insignificant. Small quantities enter in some years in response to the demand of a limited specialty trade.

WHITE AND LADINO CLOVER SEED

Stat. import class (1939): 2405.5

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 2/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption 1/ from--				
			All countries	Poland and Danzig	Hungary	Czechoslovakia	New Zealand
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937	600,000	Not available	2,427,021	1,556,422	210,456	169,242	8,414
1938	575,000		2,323,332	1,396,902	378,728	323,989	4,944
1939	969,000		1,516,589	854,857	386,389	141,025	33,276
1943	2,655,000		130,622	-	-	-	130,622
	(Value dollars)						
1938	Not available	Not available	391,255	218,638	38,057	33,082	4,126
1938			500,838	290,020	76,806	72,054	1,501
1939			438,226	218,530	131,364	32,517	13,618
1943			48,680	-	-	-	48,680

1/ Believed to be practically all white clover seed.
2/ Includes ladino clover seed amounting to 300,000 pounds annually during the period 1937-39, and 345,000 pounds in 1943.
Source: Production from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture; imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per lb.		
Par. 763			
White and ladino clover seed -------	6	6	NEW ZEALAND

Note.- The duty on total imports in 1939 was equivalent to 21 percent ad valorem.

Comment

White clover is a small low-growing clover used, normally in association with grass, for pasture and lawns throughout most of the cooler portions of the United States where sufficient soil moisture is available. Its extraordinary hardiness makes it particularly useful as a pasture crop in areas where red and alsike clovers will not thrive. Once the plant is established in a locality it propagates by means of creeping stolons and seeds; consequently most of the growth commonly found in pastures, road-sides, and out-of-the way places is "volunteer." Nearly all of the commercial seed supply is sold for use in lawn-grass mixtures.

Ladino clover is a "giant" strain or variety of white clover, used principally for pasture but also for hay. On favorable soils--it requires an ample and continuous supply of moisture throughout the growing season—it is authoritatively reported to be one of the best and most productive pasture crops available, capable of carrying 30 to 40 percent more livestock than alfalfa, or red, alsike, or white clover, and 80 percent more than bluegrass, the standard pasture grass. Ladino clover is a comparatively new crop in the United States; it was introduced into this country from Italy in 1912 and has attained its present considerable importance as a farm crop here within the past two decades.

WHITE AND LADINO CLOVER SEED-Continued

White clover is one of the highest priced of the common clover seeds. In January 1939 a large Baltimore seed firm quoted it at $44-$45 per 100 pounds, as compared with a $18-$19.50 for American red clover, $15.50-$16.50 for alsike clover, and $23-$28 for domestic verified-origin alfalfa seed. The foreign-grown white clover seed has generally been clean and of good quality. The prices of ladino seed have usually been much higher than those of white clover. The August 1946 quotations of the afore-mentioned firm were $90 per 100 pounds for white and $135 per 100 pounds for ladino seed. The seeds of the two kinds of clover are practically identical in appearance.

Prior to World War II the consumption of white and ladino clover seed in the United States averaged around 2 million to 2.5 million pounds annually. The bulk of the consumption has always consisted of white clover seed.

The production in this country of white clover seed declined steadily from the late 1920's through 1938. In the same period the production of ladino seed increased. With the outbreak of the European war, and the consequent shutting off of imports from Europe, then the principal source, domestic production of both kinds increased sharply. For 1946 the total domestic output was estimated at 4 million pounds, 3.1 million for white and 0.9 million for ladino. White clover seed is produced mostly in Idaho, Wisconsin, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Oregon; ladino seed in California, Oregon, and Idaho.

The imports, reported as white and ladino clover seed, are believed to consist almost entirely of white clover seed. Prior to the war the imports were high relative to domestic production. During the period 1929-39 they usually ranged between 1 million and 2.5 million pounds annually, which was larger than domestic production--in some years much larger. In the first half of the 1930's Germany was the principal source, followed by Poland-Danzig; during the second half of the decade Poland-Danzig was first and Hungary second. When European sources were shut off imports slumped. By 1941 substantial quantities were entering from New Zealand, a country which theretofore had supplied only negligible quantities. In 1944 imports amounted to 1.2 million pounds, nearly all of it from New Zealand.

TAPESTRIES AND OTHER JACQUARD-FIGURED UPHOLSTERY CLOTHS, OF VEGETABLE FIBER

Stat. import class (1939): 3078.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—				
			All countries	Italy	BELGIUM	United Kingdom	NETHERLANDS
	Quantity (square yards)						
1937	n.a.	579,964	Not available				
1938	n.a.	529,325					
1939	1/ 6,616,831	1,330,403					
1943	n.a.	4,839,827					
	Value (dollars)						
1937	n.a.	234,495	1,411,701	915,717	233,635	104,626	5,736
1938	n.a.	198,596	1,010,440	688,246	182,823	64,473	1,413
1939	1/ 3,500,000	429,918	1,099,544	704,922	230,348	70,236	234
1943	n.a.	2,305,675	20,911	-	226	20,679	-

1/ Tapestries only; value estimated.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 908			
Tapestries and other Jacquard-figured upholstery cloths (not including pile fabrics or bed ticking) in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber ----------	55	55	BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS

Comment

Jacquard-woven fabrics for upholstery purposes usually have patterns of much larger size and more elaborate character than those in Jacquard-woven fabrics for dress use. The majority are heavy furniture-covering fabrics such as tapestries, brocades, brocatelles, and damasks, but some are light-weight curtain fabrics such as madras muslin. Tapestries, the most distinctive of the heavy fabrics, are yarn-dyed cloths woven with two or three warps and fillings. Mills making Jacquard-woven upholstery fabrics use a wide range of yarns, including single and ply yarns of various counts and colors and materials. For this reason most of these mills purchase their yarns.

Tapestries and similar Jacquard-figured upholstery cloths involve a high percentage of labor costs and do not lend themselves to mass methods of production. These cloths are mostly 50 or more inches wide and are made by weaving yarns of various sizes and colors, and in many cases of various materials, in intricate patterns. Innumerable designs are created each season (in peacetime) to meet the demand for variety, and in many cases comparatively short lengths, 50 yards or less, are produced of a particular design. The value of United States production in the peak year 1923, was 21 million dollars.

TAPESTRIES AND OTHER JACQUARD-FIGURED UPHOLSTERY CLOTHS, OF VEGETABLE FIBER-Continued

United States imports of tapestries and other Jacquard-figured upholstery cloths of vegetable fiber have generally consisted of fabrics designed for sale in this country at prices considerably above the average for domestic production. Imports attained a record value of about $5,500,000 in 1927 and then decreased to $768,000 in 1932; the value was $1,100,000 in 1939 but during the war imports declined to negligible amounts. Prewar imports were mostly from Italy, followed by Belgium and France.

Exports have usually been substantially less than imports, with Canada as the principal market.

Par. No. 1001
FRANCE
(French Morocco)
(Algeria)

CRIN VEGETAL, TWISTED OR NOT TWISTED

Stat. import class (1939): 3407.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	FRENCH MOROCCO	ALGERIA	Argentina
	Quantity (long tons)					
1937	N	N	6,079	6,074	-	-
1938	0	0	4,304	4,294	10	-
1939	N	N	5,109	5,081	28	-
1943	E	E	1/ 734	-	-	548
	Value (dollars)					
1937	N	N	244,493	244,461	-	-
1938	0	0	154,984	154,776	208	-
1939	N	N	126,424	125,698	726	-
1943	E	E	1/61,661	-	-	39,781

1/ Includes 186 long tons, valued at $21,880 imported from Spanish Morocco.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Cents per pound		
Par. 1001			
Crin vegetal, twisted or not twisted	1	1	FRANCE

Note.- The duty of 1 cent per pound on crin vegetal was equivalent, on total imports in 1939, to 90 percent ad valorem.

Comment

Crin vegetal, or vegetable hair, is obtained from the leaves of a dwarf fan palm which grows wild in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. The palm leaves are gathered by natives and taken to the manufacturing centers, where they are separated into filaments somewhat coarser than horsehair. The separation is accomplished by wetting the leaves and then subjecting them to the action of steel-spiked drums or, in the more modern plants, by means of automatic combing machines. About 225 pounds of palm leaves are required to produce 100 pounds of crin vegetal. Subsequently the still wet crin vegetal is twisted into a rope-like strand to impart a curl, which becomes more or less permanent when the strand is dried. Crin vegetal is baled for export in the rope-like form and is opened (untwisted) and cleaned by mechanical processes before it is ready for use. A loss of about 8 percent in weight occurs in the opening and cleaning process. It is used in the United States principally as a filling material in upholstered furniture and the twisting above mentioned gives resilience, which adds to its value for this use.

In 1931 the Tariff Commission conducted an investigation, with respect to crin vegetal, flax upholstery tow, and Spanish moss, for the purposes of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930. In that investigation it was found that in 1930 the cost of producing crin vegetal was 3.52 cents per pound, the cost of producing flax upholstery tow was 1.65 cents per pound, and the cost of producing Spanish moss was 8.08 cents per pound.

CRIN VEGETAL, TWISTED OR NOT TWISTED - Continued

The investigation was conducted in compliance with a Senate Resolution. The Commission's report (No. 35, Second Series) contains the following:

> "The Commission finds it shown by the investigation that the foreign article, crin vegetal, is not like or similar to the domestic articles, flax upholstery tow and Spanish moss, for the purpose of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and that no basis exists for a change under the provisions of that section in the rate of duty on crin vegetal expressly fixed in paragraph 1001."

Under the Tariff Act of 1913 imports of crin vegetal were admitted free of duty and averaged 168 long tons per year. Under the Tariff Act of 1922, when the imports were dutiable at $16.80 per ton, or an equivalent ad valorem of approximately 35 percent, they increased to an annual average of 6,742 long tons.

BROAD SILKS

(This digest covers all of the woven fabrics wholly or in chief value of silk which are dutiable under paragraph 1205. Separate digests have been prepared (and appear in Vol. XII) on the following fabrics which are also covered by this digest: (1) All-silk woven fabrics valued over $5.50 per pound, bleached, printed, dyed, or colored; and (2) silk-mixed fabrics, exceeding 30 inches in width, bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, not Jacquard-figured.)

Stat. import classes (1939): 3708.60-3711.73 (entire paragraph)

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Country	1937	1938	1939	1943
	Quantity (pounds)			
Production	21,417,211	n.a.	12,187,802	n.a.
Domestic exports 1/	112,746	99,870	103,504	45,766
Imports for consumption from-				
Total all countries	2,327,997	1,726,790	1,205,485	65,628
Japan	1,885,509	1,407,631	885,099	15,482
FRANCE	126,715	98,248	104,951	1,418
United Kingdom	53,703	57,229	80,186	7,751
Switzerland	39,406	31,540	43,860	2,813
Italy	131,196	80,066	60,167	589
CHINA	27,906	22,188	26,910	33,811
	Value (dollars)			
Production	57,834,861	n.a.	2/33,569,000	n.a.
Domestic exports	486,093	384,796	427,470	214,223
Imports for consumption from-				
Total all countries	6,108,305	4,740,890	3,960,871	382,316
Japan	3,401,632	2,787,939	1,988,511	70,373
FRANCE	939,113	688,521	691,367	10,810
United Kingdom	481,537	478,388	626,362	100,427
Switzerland	301,840	206,396	318,087	70,051
Italy	562,172	359,701	277,090	6,820
CHINA	64,274	37,537	41,346	62,385

1/ Quantity reported in yards, converted to pounds, estimating 5.6 yards to the pound.

2/ Partially estimated.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 1205			
Woven fabrics, not exceeding 30 inches in width:			
Not Jacquard-figured:			
In the gray, all-silk or silk-mixed --	60	60	CHINA
Bleached, printed, dyed, or colored:			
All-silk:			
Valued $5.50 or less per pound --	60	60	CHINA
Valued over $5.50 per pound ------	60	1/ 45	FRANCE, CHINA
Silk-mixed ----------	60	2/ 50	CHINA
Jacquard-figured:			
In the gray, all-silk or silk-mixed ---	65	65	CHINA
Bleached, printed, dyed, or colored:			
All-silk:			
Valued $5.50 or less per pound ---	65	65	CHINA
Valued over $5.50 per pound ------	65	1/ 45	FRANCE, CHINA
Silk-mixed ----------	65	65	CHINA

See footnotes at end of table.

BROAD SILKS-Continued

	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 1205-Continued			
Woven fabrics, exceeding 30 inches in width:			
Not Jacquard-figured:			
In the gray:			
Bolting cloth,n.s.p.f.	55	2/ 30	CHINA
Other, all-silk or silk-mixed	55	55	CHINA
Bleached, printed, dyed, or colored:			
All-silk:			
Valued $5.50 or less per pound	55	55	CHINA
Valued over $5.50 per pound	55	1/ 45	FRANCE,CHINA
Silk-mixed	55	55	FRANCE,CHINA
Jacquard-figured:			
In the gray, all-silk or silk-mixed	65	65	CHINA
Bleached, printed, dyed, or colored:			
All-silk:			
Valued $5.50 or less per pound	65	65	CHINA
Valued over $5.50 per pound	65	1/ 45	FRANCE,CHINA
Silk-mixed	65	65	CHINA

1/ Rates of duty on yarn-dyed all-silk fabrics, not over 30 inches wide, valued over $5.50 per pound, reduced from 60 and 65 percent to 45 percent ad valorem in the trade agreement with Switzerland, effective February 1936 (later bound in the French agreement); rates on bleached, printed, or dyed fabrics, whether or not over 30 inches wide, and on colored fabrics over 30 inches wide, valued over $5.50 per pound, reduced from 55, 60, and 65 percent to 45 percent in trade agreement with France, effective June 1936.

2/ Trade agreement with Switzerland, effective February 1936.

Comment

Woven piece goods designated in the trade as broad silks are non-pile fabrics, over 12 inches in width, composed wholly or in chief value of silk. They include fabrics woven in the gray state for further finishing by bleaching, printing, or piece dyeing, and colored fabrics woven in whole or in part of dyed yarns. Width largely governs the general use of broad silks. Fabrics up to 30 inches in width are utilized mainly in the manufacture of neckties, umbrellas, and millinery; those ranging from 30 to 50 inches in width are used principally for women's wearing apparel; and those 50 inches or more in width are used mostly for upholstery, drapery, and interior decorating.

Shipments from Japan and China accounted for about three-fourths of the total quantity (by weight) of imports in 1939; those from France accounted for about 9 percent and those from the United Kingdom about 7 percent. The remainder were about equally divided between Italy and Switzerland.

Fabrics imported from Japan and China in prewar years differed substantially from those entered from European countries. Asistic broad silks, which averaged about $2.25 per pound in 1939, consisted principally of plain-woven, staple fabrics, distinctly oriental in type, such as pongees, spun-silk Fuji cloth,and habutai (China silk). Habutai accounted for about 80 percent of the imports from Japan alone in the immediate prewar years. European broad silks, which averaged $6.60 per pound in 1939, were mainly prestige goods noted for their quality of workmanship and material or originality of design. They were largely for the ultrafashionable trade and were frequently imported on a confined order basis to preserve style exclusiveness. French silks entering this country were principally sheer fabrics such as chiffons, chiffon crepes, mousselines de soie, marquisettes, etc.; many of these fabrics were hand-woven or block-printed by hand. Imports from the United Kingdom were largely heavy upholstery fabrics,

fine silk shirting materials, and printed and Jacquard-woven silks. Italian shipments were largely yarn-dyed Jacquard-figured silk fabrics for necktics. Imports from Switzerland were usually of a similar type. In addition, both Italy and Switzerland supplied a considerable quantity of piece-dyed silk mixtures, primarily umbrella fabrics. During the war, imports declined to a small fraction of their prewar volume.

United States production of all-silk and silk-mixed fabrics consisted mainly of medium-grade staples and such novelties as could be manufactured in large quantities by mass-production methods. Mainly because of the competition of rayon, the output of silk fabrics in this country declined substantially during the decade preceding the war. Production fell from almost 60 million pounds, or over two-thirds of the total output of silk and rayon broad-woven goods in 1929, to about 12 million pounds, or less than 4 percent of the total in 1939.

United States exports of broad silks usually have been less than 1 percent of domestic production. Exports attained a record high, estimated at about 1.5 million pounds valued at 10 million dollars, in 1910; during the period 1925-29, they averaged about 460,000 pounds valued at 3.5 million dollars. After 1929, they declined materially, amounting to about 104,000 pounds valued at $427,000 in 1939.

BROAD SILKS-Continued

Broad silks (paragraph 1205): United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Woven fabrics, not exceeding 30 inches in width:		
Not Jacquard-figured:		
In the gray, all-silk or silk-mixed-	None	
Bleached, printed, dyed, or colored		
All-silk:		
Valued $5.50 or less per pound	95,163	Japan,$55,226;Italy, $12,324; CHINA, $9,103.
Valued over $5.50 per pound	205,299	United Kingdom,$70,880; FRANCE, $54,253; Italy $45,079; CHINA, $175.
Silk-mixed	112,984	Italy, $35,331; Switzerland, $32,121; Japan, $27,975; CHINA, $8
Jacquard-figured:		
In the gray, all-silk or silk-mixed	None	
Bleached, printed, dyed, or colored:		
All-silk:		
Valued $5.50 or less per pound	86,768	Japan, $43,506; Italy, $27,947; CHINA, $5,600
Valued over $5.50 per pound	255,089	Switzerland, $96,835; Italy, $80,913; United Kingdom, $50,248; FRANCE, $21,524; CHINA, none.
Silk-mixed	20,071	Italy, $6,731; Switzerland, $5,659; Japan, $5,632; CHINA, $24.
Woven fabrics, exceeding 30 inches in width:		
Not Jacquard-figured:		
In the gray - bolting cloth,n.s.p.f.	54,182	Switzerland, $42,960; CHINA, none.
other, all-silk or silk-mixed	159,854	Japan, $97,047; Switzerland, $59,878;CHINA, $890.
Bleached, printed, dyed, or colored:		
All-silk:		
Valued $5.50 or less per pound	1,703,089	Japan, $1,583,516; France, $75,075; CHINA, $17,123.
Valued over $5.50 per pound	972,874	United Kingdom,$466,986; FRANCE, $448,726; CHINA, none.
Silk-mixed	168,532	Japan, $123,787; FRANCE, $27,664; CHINA, none.
Jacquard-figured:		
In the gray, all-silk or silk-mixed	None	
Bleached, printed, dyed, or colored:		
All-silk:		
Valued $5.50 or less per pound	52,069	Japan, $32,714; CHINA, $8,255.
Valued over $5.50 per pound	32,531	United Kingdom, $9,824; Switzerland, $7,700; Italy, $7,522; FRANCE, $5,401; CHINA, none
Silk-mixed	42,366	Italy,$21,170; France, $16,856; CHINA, $168.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

HANDMADE AND MACHINE HANDMADE PAPER, VALUED AT 50 CENTS OR MORE PER POUND

(See separate digest on handmade paper valued at less than 50 cents a pound in Volume XIV, page 91)

Stat. import classes (1939): 4724.83, 4724.87

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—				
			All countries	Japan	France	UNITED KINGDOM	Canada
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937 -	Negligible	Not available	n.a.				
1938 -			n.a.				
1939 -			8,744	7,714	626	404	-
1943 -			1,948	-	-	1,918	30
	Value (dollars)						
1937 -	Negligible	Not available	n.a.				
1938 -			n.a.				
1939 -			5,411	4,979	412	420	-
1943 -			1,075	-	-	1,056	19

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 1407(a)			
Handmade paper, and paper commonly or commercially known as handmade or machine handmade paper, weighing 8 pounds or over per ream and valued at 50 cents or more per pound:			
Ruled, bordered, embossed, etc.	3¢ lb. + 25% ad val.	2¢ lb. + 20% ad val. 1/	UNITED KINGDOM
Not ruled, bordered, embossed, etc.	3¢ lb. + 15% ad val.	2¢ lb. + 10% ad val. 1/	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Note.- The duty of 2 cents a pound plus 20 percent ad valorem on total imports in 1939 of handmade and machine handmade paper ruled, bordered, embossed, etc., weighing 8 pounds or over per ream and valued at 50 cents or more per pound, was equivalent to 22 percent ad valorem or 18 cents a pound. The duty of 2 cents a pound plus 10 percent ad valorem on similar paper not ruled, bordered, embossed, etc., was equivalent to 13 percent ad valorem or 8 cents a pound.

Comment

Handmade paper is made in hand molds in single sheets which have deckled or rough, untrimmed edges as a distinguishing characteristic. Machine-hand paper is made on a paper machine and finished to resemble that made in a hand mold. Handmade and machine-handmade papers valued at less than 50 cents a pound are used for writing, drawing, printing, and ecorative purposes; those valued at 50 cents or more a pound are used largely for decoration and art printing and lithographing.

HANDMADE AND MACHINE HANDMADE PAPER, VALUED AT 50 CENTS OR MORE PER POUND-Continued

Other than a small quantity made as a hobby, no handmade paper is produced in the United States and none is marketed commercially. A small quantity of machine handmade paper is made for conversion into papeteries and for the printing of greeting cards. The negligible domestic output, all made in the Northeastern States, is estimated to be valued at well over 50 cents a pound.

Imports of handmade and machine handmade paper in this value bracket were not separately classified before 1939, but probably did not exceed $10,000 annually. By far the larger part of this paper came from Japan until after the beginning of World War II when Canada and the United Kingdom became the chief sources.

United States exports of handmade paper or machine handmade paper, if any, are negligible.

Handmade or machine handmade paper weighing 8 pounds or over per ream and valued at 50 cents or more per pound: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Ruled, bordered, embossed, decorated, printed, or lined	$583	UNITED KINGDOM, $389; Japan, $194
Not ruled, bordered, embossed, decorated, printed, or lined	4,828	Japan, $4,385; Belgium, $412; UNITED KINGDOM, $31

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

FISH HOOKS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED — Par. No. 1535
NORWAY

Stat. import class (1939): 942.55

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from---				
			All countries	NORWAY	United Kingdom	Germany 1/	Japan
	Value (dollars)						
1937	2/ 734,869	Not available 3/	301,672	223,965	39,622	32,451	3,851
1938	n.a.		290,805	216,943	41,525	29,335	3,002
1939	2/ 821,020		381,064	314,722	48,553	10,816	6,911
1943	n.a.		2,145	1,281	-	-	-

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938. 2/ Includes snelled hooks (see text).
3/ Small, if any.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 1535			
Fish hooks, not specially provided for.	45	45	NORWAY

Comment

Fish hooks are made, in many sizes and style combinations, principally of steel wire, although tin, nickel and bronze are also used. Plain hooks of the kinds here under consideration are further processed to make artificial flies, baits and snelled hooks.

Domestic production as reported, includes the value of snelled hooks and other special hooks as well as the value of plain hooks. Making allowances, however, for this duplication in reporting the value of production, it is estimated that domestic production in prewar years supplied less than one-half of United States consumption. Prior to the war, very few firms made fish hooks in the United States but during the war, when imports were greatly curtailed, United States production expanded considerably both by expanding existing plant and equipment and by new firms entering the business. United States producers supplied most of the domestic consumption during war years.

Imports from Norway, the principal prewar source, have consisted of medium and high quality hooks, which have been for the most part directly competitive with the bulk of the output of the domestic industry. Many of the imported hooks are used in the United States for further manufacture into flies and snelled hooks. Imports from the United Kingdom, high quality hooks, are used in the United States largely to make flies and other special hooks.

In prewar years exports were small. However, during the war domestic producers through their expanded production were able to supply substantial quantities of hooks to Newfoundland and other nearby fishing centers.

FISH HOOKS, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED-Continued

Since the close of the war foreign producers, principally in Norway, have again become important suppliers in this market. Imports in the first 8 months of 1946 amounted to $479,445, which exceeded in value the annual imports each year 1937-39. While quantity figures are not available, it seems apparent from this that the domestic industry, though enlarged and more efficient than in prewar years, has not overcome the competitive advantage previously held by foreign producers. Under the existing rate of duty, therefore, it would not be unreasonable to expect that imports will regain at least their prewar share of United States consumption.

VEGETABLE FIBERS, N.E.S. (EXCEPT ISTLE OR TAMPICO) MANUFACTURED IN WHOLE OR IN PART (INCLUDES PALMYRA, BASSINE, PIASSAVA, AND PALMYRA STALKS)

Stat. import classes (1939): 985.99 (part of)

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943-46

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	INDIA	BRAZIL	Mexico	Argentina
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937-39			n.a.				
1943	Not available (See Text)	Not available	6,046,130	5,458,687	522,013	48,524	16,906
1944			5,948,661	4,803,732	745,158	176,678	198,446
1945 1/			7,281,390	5,475,640	1,189,642	74,816	109,724
1946 1/			5,993,860	4,782,943	942,270	59,621	168,420
	Value (dollars)						
1937-39			n.a.				
1943	Not available (See text)	Not available	352,125	282,645	58,073	10,434	973
1944			405,540	295,844	88,871	3,725	14,629
1945 1/			616,574	437,955	128,510	8,670	15,774
1946 1/			754,743	528,250	199,404	3,971	19,534

1/ Preliminary.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 1558			
Articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not specially provided for:			
Textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances (except istle or Tampico fiber) ----------	20	20	INDIA BRAZIL

Comment

African bass, China reed, split bamboo, piassava, rice root, palmetto, palmyra, bassine, cocao, kittool, and brezos are believed to be the principal vegetable brush fibers entering under this statistical classification. Of these, Bahia piassava from Brazil and palmyra from India account for approximately 90 percent of the total quantity of imports.

Bahia piassava grows wild in Brazil, principally in the southern part of Bahia province and in the northern part of Espiritu Santos province. The fiber is gathered in the fields and brought to collectors for preparation for export through the port of Bahia. The crude fiber as drawn from the leaf measures from 10 to 16 feet in length, the average being about 14 feet. It varies from 1 to 5 millimeters, or 4/100 to 2/10 of an inch in width at the base and tapers to a hair-like strand at the top. The fiber is firm and stiff in texture and very durable and resilient, even when wet. It it the heaviest of any of the vegetable brush fibers. The texture of Bahia piassava ranges from fine to coarse, which makes it adaptable to a wide variety of uses ranging from fine household brooms to powered rotary sweepers.

Para piassava, the only other species from Brazil, is found farther north in the valleys of the Rio Negro, Amazon, and Orinoco Rivers. It is similar to Bahia in

VEGETABLE FIBERS, N.E.S. (EXCEPT ISTLE OR TAMPICO) MANUFACTURED IN WHOLE OR PART (INCLUDES PALMYRA, BASSINE, PIASSAVA, AND PALMYRA STALKS) Continued

many respects, but is not as long, heavy, or resilient and does not wear as well. Imports of Para piassava are very small compared to imports of Bahia piassava.

The palmyra palm, indigenous to Ceylon and the eastern coast of India, yields three kinds of vegetable fibers, palmyra, palmyra stalks, and bassine. Palmyra is the finer, softer, fiber obtained from inside the stems of the leaves. It is not dressed or prepared. Palmyra stalks are the coarse fibers trimmed from the outer edge of the palmyra palm leaf. Bassine is selected stiff palmyra that has been dyed and cut to even lengths. The three fibers are used extensively in the manufacture of scrubbing, flue, sink, horse, garage, brewery, dairy, sanitary, and foundry brushes; fine and coarse brooms are also made of these fibers.

During and after the war, palmyra and piassava fiber have been substituted for horsetail hair in the manufacture of household and industrial brushes and horsetail hair was in turn substituted for hog bristles in the manufacture of paint and varnish brushes. The quality of the end products was lowered by these substitutions, and for this reason the presnt unusual demand for palmyra and piassava fibers probably will not continue when horsetail hair and bristles are again available in sufficient quantities and at lower prices.

Palmetto is the only fiber comparable to palmyra and piassava grown in the United States. It is not produced in quantities sufficient to supply the domestic demand for vegetable brush fibers. The United States is, therefore, dependent on imports for the major portion of its supply.

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